

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A WINNING STRATEGY FOR THE
DRUG WAR

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday October 19, 1988

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, recent debate in Congress about the 1988 drug bill known as the Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988 brings the question of Federal drug policy again to the center of national attention. Over the past few years the Federal Government has spoken of an all-out war on drugs. However, we still seem to be losing ground in the war on drugs.

The question then remains: Can we turn the tide? Despite all of the grim statistics the answer is clearly, "Yes." Our initial reaction to the drug problem has simply been to throw money at it. What has been lacking is a definite strategy and direction. After years of this patchwork approach we must now move toward a coordinated four-part strategy which I believe will enable us to turn the tide in our war on drugs.

This four point plan requires increased emphasis on curbing the demand for drugs and includes measures to address the need for: one, continued interdiction of drugs entering this country; two, better comprehensive domestic drug enforcement; three, stronger drug education; and four, more extensive support for drug rehabilitation programs.

The initial phase of the drug war on the Federal level has centered on the first point—drug interdiction. That is—we have been concentrating on preventing drug smugglers from bringing their wares into the country. A recent report estimates that as much as 50 percent of the cocaine which enters the United States comes through Texas. In light of this fact, it is important for our State and the country that our attack on the supply-side of the drug problem continue to be an integral part of any anti-drug strategy. However, I and others have questioned the wisdom of making this attack the sole focus of our fight against drugs. Drug interdiction is simply part one of our overall strategy.

It has also been widely recognized that part two of this comprehensive antidrug strategy—domestic drug enforcement—must be another part of our war on drugs. However, what has not been recognized until recently is the comprehensive nature our aid in this area must take. In the past, aid for drug enforcement has centered largely on increasing the number of law enforcement officers. While this is certainly important, we must also recognize that any comprehensive effort to improve drug enforcement must include improvement for two other essential elements: our overloaded court system and our dangerously overcrowded prison system. Arresting drug dealers does not get us anywhere if the court system

cannot handle them and the prison cells are full.

Too often drug dealers and users are the nonviolent offenders who never go to prison or are set free due to overcrowding problems. In Texas we are especially feeling this pinch as Governor Clements recently had to invoke the State's Prison Management Act to grant emergency time credits and to speed up the release of thousands of State prison inmates.

In addition, our courts do not have the resources to handle the huge case load relating to drug offenses. The result is that the so-called minor cases of drug possession frequently are not pursued as they should be. In reality, the casual users and small time dealers who are involved in these cases are very much a part of the problem and should be dealt with accordingly.

The third essential part in our coordinated effort to win the war on drugs is education. Over the past 2 years I have begun to see a realization among policymakers and the public that the emphasis in the fight against drugs should be placed more heavily on curbing demand. Better drug enforcement aimed at drug users is one way to do this. However, antidrug education gets to the heart of the matter.

The need to educate our children about drugs is painfully evident. It is a sad and almost unbelievable fact that most people who use drugs begin between the ages of 11 and 13. Houston Independent School District officials estimate that 7 out of 10 schoolchildren will use drugs at least once before leaving the HISD and that 1 out of 10 will become addicts or alcoholics. This simply cannot continue and one way to ensure that it does not is to provide better drug education for children earlier in life.

That drug education has proven effective can be seen in numerous studies including a recent study done by the Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug Free America. This study shows a significant change in children's attitudes toward drugs in areas which were saturated with public service antidrug advertising.

We must do a better job of bringing this antidrug message into our schools. Much of the initiative on drug education in the schools must, of course, come at the local level, but the Federal Government must play a leadership role.

The fourth point in our coordinated attack on drugs involves rehabilitation. Again, this gets to the heart of attacking the enormous demand for drugs.

We must make sure that rehabilitation services are available for those who need them. At present the city of Houston has fewer than 100 rehabilitation beds available for those who cannot afford private programs. The result is that even those who want to try to get clean may not be able to find the help to do so. It is a tragedy that greatly hampers our

antidrug efforts when even those who would like to get a fresh start cannot.

It is becoming increasingly clear that only with a coordinated effort based on this four part strategy can we turn the tables in the war on drugs. Again, the "Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988" recently passed by the House is a good beginning in this respect. In the area of drug enforcement it provides for increases in Federal grants to drug arms of local law enforcement agencies, additional funds for the Federal prison system, the hiring of more U.S. attorneys to prosecute the huge number of drug cases, and civil fines for people arrested on lesser drug offenses to relieve some of the burden from the criminal courts. In general, its provisions signal the get-tough attitude toward drug use that we must maintain.

In the area of education the bill charges the Department of Education with developing drug education materials and provides drug education grant money to State and local education agencies.

In the area of rehabilitation the bill provides for more grant money to local and State officials to establish better rehabilitation programs. In addition, the bill would limit access of convicted drug users to certain Federal programs and make the completion of a drug rehabilitation program a condition for restoration of benefits. In this way we may be able to force more drug users into rehabilitation programs.

A lack of direction has hampered our antidrug efforts for far too long. The core of this 1988 drug initiative is a good base from which to build future initiatives. However, national and community leaders must pull together to find solutions to problems in the four key areas. By targeting our efforts in interdiction, enforcement, education, and rehabilitation we can win the war against drugs.

FREE THE KAIAPO CHIEFS AND
DR. POSEY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, two Kaiapo Indian chiefs, Paiakan and Kube-i, from the Brazilian rain forest, were arrested August 23, under the Foreigner's Act for interfering in Brazil's international policy. Dr. Darrell Posey, an American anthropologist who studies the Kaiapo, was also arrested.

The charges stem from their trip to Washington last February when the chiefs, with Dr. Posey as their translator, asked support from me, other Members of Congress, and State Department and World Bank officials to halt construction of huge dams in their traditional homelands. The chiefs knew that dams would flood thousands of acres of pristine tropical

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

rain forest and would force the relocation of many Indian tribes.

The World Bank delayed funding a \$500 million power loan to Brazil. Many believe that the arrests are due to Brazil's frustration over the loan delay.

Mr. Speaker, it is an outrage when those most affected by development are arrested for objecting to projects to those responsible for funding them. I strongly protest these arrests, and urge Brazil to drop all charges against Dr. Posey and the Kaiapo chiefs.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN WAGNER

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a respected and caring woman who will be 100 years old on November 7. Miss Helen Wagner of Pottsville, PA will be celebrating an important milestone and I want to take this opportunity to wish her a very happy birthday. Over the years, Miss Wagner has been involved in and assisted many members of the community through her church and civic affiliations. While she was employed as a seamstress her working life, her philanthropic efforts in spare time included teaching Sunday school, participating in activities of the St. Mark's United Church of Christ of Cressona and holding office in the Ladies' Aide Society. In addition, she was a member and held office in the Sons and Daughters of Liberty organization. She is well known in the area, too, for her recitations on religion and folk poetry.

In many ways, Miss Wagner has led an exemplary life in the past century and a great number have been touched by her kindness. I know that my colleagues will want to join me in wishing Miss Wagner a very memorable birthday celebration with every good wish that her future will continue to be filled with happiness, peace and good fortune.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, America loves its heroes. We hold in high esteem many national figures in athletics, entertainment, politics, and other fields as role models. Unfortunately, we all too often fail to recognize the heroes who live and work in our communities who, each and every day, place their lives on the line for the safety of others. These are our local firefighters.

I am pleased to join on the occasion of National Fire Prevention Week to pay tribute to the courageous men and women firefighters.

Fires can strike and spread quickly. Two and a half million fires are reported annually and over the past 5 years this country has averaged more than 6,000 deaths per year and several hundred thousand fire-related injuries. The United States has one of the high-

est fire death rates in the world. Each year fires kill several times more Americans than all other natural emergencies combined.

Last year over 127 fire fighters were killed in the line of duty and over 50,000 were injured. Were it not for the quick response to the call of duty and courageous acts performed by these and the many brave volunteers, the above numbers would surely be greater.

On Sunday, October 16, the families of the fallen, along with fire service leaders and Government officials, gathered at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Emmitsburg MD, to honor these brave men and women. Among those honored was William M. Schelling of the Louisville Division of Fire, located in Kentucky's Third District which I am privileged to serve.

At noon on the 16th, local fire departments around the country sounded their sirens in honor of the fallen firefighters. This alarm served to remind all Americans of those who have fallen in service to them.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I would like at this point to insert in the RECORD some key pointers provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the prevention and reduction of fire:

Use smoke detectors. They have made a significant contribution to the reduction of fire deaths, injuries, and property losses. Smoke detectors provide a major defense through early warning. However, it is estimated that of the smoke detectors installed in the United States today, one-half are not maintained, or are disabled to limit "nuisance" alarms. Check smoke detectors weekly and change the battery in battery powered detectors at least once a year. Remember, a working smoke detector doubles your chances of surviving a fire.

Consider fire resistant upholstered furniture and bedding which serve as significant deterrents in places where there are smokers.

Consider seriously the success stories in life safety and minimum fire losses resulting from the growing use of sprinkler systems in residential environments.

Keep your home free of fire hazards such as unsafe storage of flammable liquids, faulty electric wiring and defective heating units. Good housekeeping pays.

Use only approved heating devices. Improper installation and misuse are the major cause of fires by heating sources. Check with your local fire departments. They are there to help.

Remember "safe kids are no accident!" Teach your children fire-safe behavior at an early age.

Make sure matches and lighters are kept out of the reach of children.

Plan and practice escape from your home for fire and other emergencies. Plan to get out alive.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR JIM CONN

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a dedicated leader and good friend as he steps down as mayor of the

city of Santa Monica, an important city in my 27th Congressional District. He has been a mayor seeking to unify and strengthen the city.

Jim Conn, was first elected to council in 1981. Jim was liaison to the Airport Commission, Parks and Recreation Commission, and founded and served as liaison to the Arts Commission. Jim Conn initiated the Arts Commission because he believes that a city is more than streets and buildings.

Jim Conn has fought to insure equal distribution of services throughout the city and led the effort to beautify the southern beaches.

Jim Conn, a minister of the church in Ocean Park—United Methodist—demonstrated his deep commitment to the community by founding community-based service projects including: a nursery school, a poverty law office, a community center, a neighborhood organization, a halfway house for youth, and a battered women shelter; and produced community cultural events including a resident theater company, a dance company, and the Main Street Faire, as well as art events in music, visual arts, and performance arts. As a council member, he furthered those efforts.

Jim Conn, council member, mayor, and friend will be greatly missed by all of us who have turned to him for support, guidance, and friendship. I ask that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in saluting this fine man for a job well done.

A SALUTE TO THE MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL 1988 NATIONAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, last week I was invited to a tremendous parade in the heart of west New York where thousands of citizens of that community and Hudson County paid tribute to the Memorial High School Baseball team that won the national high school competition for 1988.

This is a tremendous accomplishment for a school which is well run in the community. I join Mayor Anthony M. De Fino in honoring this team. The young people in my district must work very hard to overcome tremendous odds. This school has done so not only winning New Jersey State Scholarship Merit Award last year, but this year's high athletic honor.

Members of the team are: Robert Montalvo, John Rivera, Juan Llanes, Ralph Perdomo, Ronnie Camejo, George Mendoza, Franklin Borbon, Luis Garcia, Sonna de la Rosa, Juan Carlos Cueto, John Cueto, George Garcia, Carlos Rodriguez, Henry Codina, Felix Garcia, Ronnie Franco, Carlos Galarza, Willie Bernal, Gabe Infante, Alex Del Rosario, Iram Cabelero, Ralph Bermudez, Steve Quagliani, Al Guillen, Ulises Calliero, Ramiro Orellano.

The head coach of the team is Tony Ferainolo, assisted by coaches John Stark and Jose Gonzalez.

School principal is Dr. Robert Van Zanten. Athletic Director: Silverio Vega.

Superintendent of Schools: Carl Raparelli.
Secretary and business administrator: Dr. Louis Romano.

Board of Education members are:
President: Dr. Francesco Cordasco.
Vice President: Virginia Wengerter, John Montrone, Jose Deschappelles, Angela Bedoya.

This outstanding team had 28 wins and only 1 loss which made them the county, State, and national champions. Luis Garcia was the winning pitcher in both county and State championship games doing an outstanding job for the team.

One of the players, shortstop Robert Montalvo, has been drafted by the Toronto Blue Jays and he is playing with their farm team in St. Catharines, Ontario.

I am sure that all of my colleagues here in the House of Representatives wish to join me in this well-deserved salute to an outstanding group of teenagers who have tremendous spirit and a strong desire to excel.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ERNEST DIEDRICH WICHELS

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to acknowledge and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my Sixth Congressional District in California, Mr. Ernest Diedrich Wichels. A resident of Vallejo, Ernie is a true Vallejo institution. His contributions to Vallejo through community service and, in particular, recording and disseminating local history are unique and irreplaceable.

The entire community will be honoring Ernie to show their appreciation for his seven plus decades of service and unending commitment to the people of Vallejo. Both in 1896, Ernie began 51 years of service at Mare Island Naval Yard when he was 16. He was appointed administrative assistant to the commandant in 1934, holding the title for 29 years until his retirement. Among his honors during his tenure was the award of the Distinguished Civilian Service Medal presented to him by the Secretary of the Navy during World War II.

The past 25 years have been special to Ernie and to the readers of the Vallejo Times-Herald. Ernie has written over 1 million words as a weekly columnist. His column, entitled "Pages From the Past," provides readers with a historic look back at Vallejo. His research in the area of Vallejo history enables every citizen an opportunity to better understand and appreciate the community in which they reside.

During Ernie's wonderful career he has held many positions of importance. He served as national vice president of the Civil Service Retirement Association for 21 years, and as president of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees (chapter 16). While his prominence beyond Vallejo is noteworthy, many of his most beloved contributions can be found in his community work. Ernie has spent 47 years with the Salvation Army Advisory Committee, 3 as chairman, and 22 years

as president and 21 years as secretary for the Navy Yard Association of Mare Island. He is also a charter member of the Vallejo Housing Authority, and served on the Vallejo Recreation Commission. This is only a partial list of the endless contributions that this man has given to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to represent Mr. Wichels, and it fills me with a great sense of pride to join with the Vallejo Armed Services Committee and the Vallejo community in honoring this appreciated and respected citizen.

VITAL PANAMA CANAL

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Panama is a country filled with political, economic, and international crises. The stability that the country once had is lost and in its place we find an unstable, volatile situation that threatens United States' interests and security. Our trade, as well as the lives of the 25,000 Americans living in Panama, is in uncertain danger. The mood swings of a drug-trafficking dictator determine the treatment that our citizens are granted in Panama. Furthermore, in 1999 when we are to give up the Panama Canal, it may be the same dictator who determines the status of our important shipping through the extremely strategic waterway.

The Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 was negotiated under President Jimmy Carter who had an enormous concern for human rights, as well as increasing the cooperation and good feelings between Latin America and the United States. In an effort to show our desire to promote both of these issues, we negotiated the infamous Panama Canal Treaty. Under the treaty, we agreed to give up the canal that we generously purchased and built in 1903. It is my belief that we initiated the treaty out of a false sense of guilt and an unclear understanding of the potential harm that our action could cause us in the long run. The decision to ratify the treaty, was unpopular when it was drawn up—80 percent of Americans opposed it—and has become increasingly unpopular as the Panamanian political situation worsens.

The ties between the Panamanian military and their central government are omnipresent and frightening. Strongman Manuel Noriega, who dominates foreign policy with a fervent anti-American attitude, has been accused of money laundering, drug trafficking, arms dealing, political murder, selling United States secrets to Cuba and Libya, and election fraud. Clearly not our friend, and certainly a friend of our enemies, Noriega has become a threat to our well-being. Furthermore, the current domestic situation in Panama which includes an economic downturn, a suspension of basic human rights, the continued use of political violence, and a degree of press censorship illuminates the fact that Noriega is a threat to the well-being of even the people he is in power to serve. We must carefully examine where the Government is heading and how it will affect us in the future when we have given up our legitimate claim to the Canal.

Clearly, the critical issue at stake is the strategically vital Panama Canal. The canal's importance to us cannot be underestimated. This strategic waterway allows us to ship between the east and west coasts of the United States with relative ease and efficiency. During times of international distress, the canal's importance soars. A crisis in Central America would necessitate immediate mobilization in which the Panama Canal would play a primary role. The canal allows our Navy mobility and flexibility and we cannot allow that to be threatened. Furthermore, it is necessary to remember that the reason we are able to minimize the number of regional naval facilities is because the canal allows us to move our ships from one ocean to the other in a short amount of time.

The canal also provides an important international aspect to our trade. For example, more than 15 percent of all U.S. shipboard imports and exports travel through the canal. The canal also accounts for 4 percent of all the world shipping. If for any reason the canal were to be closed, the damage would be immediate and severe. Chaos among transcontinental shippers would certainly ensue and consumer prices would rise in response. As dramatic as that might be, one can anticipate even worse possibilities. The Panamanian Government could raise the canal toll rates that would necessitate drastic changes in shipping routes. Another possibility is that the drug traffickers might offer bribes which would prove to be lucrative and acceptable to a government such as the one run by Noriega, certainly no stranger to drug trafficking and lucrative bribes. Finally, one cannot ignore the fact that, without proper care, the canal might be mishandled or damaged. Of course, our strongest fear is that the canal will fall into the hands of our enemies, as there are no stipulations in the treaty stating that the Panamanians cannot sell the canal to another country, possibly a hostile one.

The importance of a clear understanding of the unstable, unfriendly, and domestically unpopular Government in Panama is essential to understanding the concern many feel over relinquishing our canal. Manuel Noriega is not a man we should feel inclined to trust. The situation in Panama is worsening and even his own people are turning against him. The Civic Crusade in Panama, a popular resistance organization, has a list of goals which include: removing Noriega from power, depoliticizing the defense forces, restoring constitutional guarantees, and preparing the country for the democratic elections scheduled for May of 1989. This popular resistance organization is an important one, because it establishes a clear platform of what the Panamanian people want. The desire for democracy is a sincere one and should be respected.

We have a vested interest in establishing a smooth transition from a dictatorship to a democracy. Furthermore, we share that interest with the Panamanian people. If we do not take a deep look at the deteriorating situation, crises and chaos will advance even further. No one wants to see revolutionary violence in Panama. We have a respect for the Panamanian people and a serious interest in the operations of the Panama Canal. We want to see

democracy restored and the corruption eliminated in Panama, for our sake and for the sake of the Panamanian people.

The current situation in Panama involving Gen. Manuel Noriega and his drug trafficking government has brought the country into a period of enormous unrest. Fortunately, we still do own and control the valuable Panama Canal. I feel that now is the time to review the treaty that gives away, in 1999, this strategically vital canal. There are a number of legal problems with the ratification that may well render the treaty null and void. We must carefully consider the legality and the rationality of giving a canal of this importance away to an unstable, corrupt, drug-trafficking government. I have introduced a bill, House Concurrent Resolution 354, that calls for a sense of Congress that the Panama Canal treaty be abrogated. I ask you to consider the threat that Noriega poses and the vital importance of the canal to our country. I ask you to support House Concurrent Resolution 354.

TELEPHONE RULES STIFLE COMPETITIVENESS

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the first issues which the 101st Congress must face next year is the evolving irrelevancy of the 1982 AT&T consent decree. As our telecommunications trade deficit widens and our Nation's population continues to be composed increasingly of technological "haves" and "have nots," Congress must reassert its role as the telecommunications policymaker as envisioned under the 1934 Communications Act.

Revision of the current lines-of-business restrictions of the regional Bell companies is one important way we in the Congress can solve some of these critical problems as the information age approaches the 21st century.

In that regard, I would like to commend to my colleagues' attention, the following article from the Houston Post of September 30, 1988, entitled, "Telephone Rules Stifle Competitiveness."

Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate your consideration of this article which I insert at this point:

TELEPHONE RULES STIFLE COMPETITIVENESS (By Jerome Elleg)

Four years ago, the Justice Department agreed to drop its antitrust suit against AT&T. In exchange, AT&T turned its local telephone operations over to seven independent, regional companies which control about 80 percent of local telephone lines.

However, the agreement prohibits the regional telephone companies from manufacturing telephone equipment and discourages them from providing state-of-the-art services that would let customers read, shop, leave messages, or gather information using screens and keyboards plugged into their phone lines.

These restrictions artificially curtail exports and increase imports of telecommunications equipment. The regional telephone companies that used to be part of AT&T make up about half of the U.S. telecom-

munications industry, but since they aren't allowed to manufacture telephone equipment, they can't develop new products for export.

In addition, foreign equipment suppliers usually offer regional phone companies the only alternative to purchasing equipment from the major U.S. producer, AT&T. The Justice Department noted in its 1987 report on competition in the telephone industry. "All the major new equipment suppliers selling in the U.S. are established manufacturers from other countries." Since many of the regionals would rather not rely solely on AT&T for services to large business customers, they are turning more and more to foreign suppliers.

Consumers and small businesses also suffer as a result of restrictions on the regional phone companies. These companies cannot build information services into the local telephone network. Their customers often end up buying answering machines, computers, and other more expensive equipment they must attach to their phone lines to get services the phone companies could provide less expensively.

Instead of paying the phone company a few dollars a month to take messages, for example, consumers pay \$70 and more for answering machines. Instead of reading news, conducting research, and gathering financial information through an inexpensive screen tapped into the phone line, they pay several thousand dollars for personal computers and software.

Of course, relatively few can afford such services under current conditions. The situations contrast markedly with that in France, where 3.7 million telephone subscribers can use inexpensive terminal screens to choose from more than 7,300 different services, including news, travel reservations, shopping and banking.

Americans fed up with the multi-volume phone books that some telephone companies have started issuing should be particularly envious of the French system's electronic directories. Instead of fumbling through paper telephone directories, French callers can view phone numbers, addresses, and other information on the screen.

The French government helped create a mass market for such information services by subsidizing distribution of terminals. The U.S. government, on the other hand, can give telephone companies a giant incentive to create a mass market here simply by removing restrictions that keep them out of the market.

Recognizing this problem, the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration concluded in a report earlier this year, "Without decisive action, the public telephone and information services that individuals and businesses must depend on will fall farther and farther into second-rate status."

Fortunately, some congressmen seem ready to act. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., recently introduced a resolution that would put Congress on record in favor of removing the manufacturing and information services restrictions. Passage of the resolution would pave the way for positive legislation when the new Congress and president take office next year.

Given the boon to consumers and competitiveness, policymakers would do well to pick up the phone when regulatory reform comes calling.

M.S.U. REPORT: THE FUTURE OF THIRD WORLD RELATIONS

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Dean Ralph Smuckler and the Center for Advanced Study of International Development at Michigan State University on their recently completed report: "New Challenges, New Opportunities: U.S. Cooperation for International Growth and Development in the 1990's." This report recommends that in our own national interest, we must create a new approach for the future of U.S.-Third World relations.

This project was the culmination of a year-long study in cooperation with 12 major national organizations and institutions. The project began in June of 1987 at a symposium on "The Context for Development in the Next Decade." Eleven of these institutions sponsored colloquia on key aspects of the development policy and a final conference took place in May of 1988 to review and comment on the recommendations of the draft report. I would like to insert into the RECORD the summary and conclusions of this report so that we may all take its findings into full consideration when we are looking for a new mutually beneficial approach regarding future relations with the developing countries. The summary and conclusions follow:

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

As we enter a new decade and look forward to a new century, the time is ripe for us to envision the better world we would want to leave our children. What, we ask ourselves, should we strive for? At least three cardinal objectives: broadly based, growth, an effective attack on poverty, and an end to the destruction of the environment. More than any other nation in the world, we stand to gain from a global system that promotes these objectives.

To accomplish these objectives, we believe the United States must forge a new, a more mature relationship with the Third World. We need to shift from the old idea of aid to the new idea of mutual gain through cooperation. With developing countries as partners, we can progress together into the 21st Century. In this way, we serve both our political and economic interests and satisfy some of America's most basic humanitarian values. We also enhance our nation's long-term security in an increasingly interdependent world.

Why is now a good time to make major changes in our engagement with the Third World? Because the world has changed in the past several years—in global economics and politics, in our domestic economics as well as in the Third World itself. The Third World is no longer a single, homogeneous group of countries. Now they range from the very poor to the newly industrialized. Global environmental problems loom larger. All these changes in the world require us to change our way of relating to the world. It is time to reexamine and recreate our policies and programs for development, for progress in the developing countries is increasingly important to this country.

Depending on their needs and on their importance to us, different countries in the Third World will present different challenges. We especially need to move to a cooperative style with the strongly advancing countries. In those less developed, however, we will need to maintain aid while at the same time pointing toward new cooperative modes in the future. Ultimately, of course, all Third World countries must themselves be responsible for stimulating their own economic growth, for reducing their poverty, and for improving their environment. The U.S. can, however, help and hasten the process.

To this end, we should use our experience and skills: to enhance physical well-being through improved health systems and population planning; to work for sustainable agricultural systems, particularly emphasizing food supplies and forestry; to develop environmental programs and policies that will protect natural resources and, through emphasizing renewable supplies and conservation, assure better energy security; and to foster sound urban development policies.

The latter two are new themes, whereas the former are older and can be addressed now in more effective ways. We can approach all four through our strengths in: developing human resources, particularly at advanced levels, in order to improve managerial capabilities; using human resources, particularly at advanced levels, in order to improve managerial capabilities; using science and technology, especially to further local capacities and to develop joint research programs; fostering policy and institutional development; and mobilizing diverse energies for development, with special emphasis on the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, women in development, and human rights.

While we are doing this, we must at the same time pay special attention to three urgent problems. Third World debt, which endangers both growth and the international financial system; Africa, where the degradation of the environment and poverty imperil human life itself; and global deterioration of the environment, which requires global cooperation.

New U.S. cooperation requires actions well beyond what any one U.S. agency can do—actions that will be broader than international development policy alone. If we are to cultivate better our national interests, we need to coordinate better our national resources. The Treasury Department, Trade Representative's Office, Department of Agriculture, Peace Corps, Environmental Protection Agency and others—all will play significant roles as we address new problems and opportunities in the developing world.

The Agency for International Development must change. Its structure and name ought to reflect the new theme and style of mutual gain through cooperation. To this end it should expand its analytical capacity and guide U.S. agencies toward a new U.S. relationship with developing countries.

The new Administration should: establish a council led by the White House to coordinate U.S. agencies' actions and policies on development; create a semiautonomous foundation to strengthen research and the use of science and technology for development; consider the size and number of overseas missions as new tasks and cooperative modes evolve; and involve intermediaries more often and use binational councils and boards in countries abroad.

Our funding of aid is low compared to that of other industrial countries and to our

past contributions. As we move vigorously toward our goals with new modes of cooperation and greater effectiveness, progress will justify and increase in our official development assistance. In this process we should sort out development funds from short-term political and military aid so that cooperation for sustainable development can build its own constituencies.

We should understand and evaluate development cooperation in terms of our own interest in our three primary goals—achieving broadly based economic growth, effectively attacking poverty, and ending the degradation of the world's environment. The President must lead; others will follow. It is essential that he provide the vision of the better world we can attain for the generations to come.

COST OF RECORDING CONGRESS REDUCED

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, at the close of this Congress, I would like to report on some of the good things we have been able to do, with the cooperation of Members, staff, and the legislative branch agencies.

As chairman of the Committee on House Administration, and as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, it has been my job to keep a close eye on expenses and give the service to Members that they need. There is a lot of work in the housekeeping job that these committees have, and not much benefit for the Members who serve you so well.

We have been able to improve our services and save some money at the same time—and that's quite an accomplishment. In House Administration, we were able to let a contract for a new telephone system that will save over a million dollars in this Congress, and keep on saving throughout the next Congress. I know that some Members had a few problems when we were getting the system running, but it is doing the job now and saving money.

We made a study of the Folding Room and we have developed and put into effect a plan that will improve the efficiency of that operation in the next Congress, give the employees better working conditions, and, in the long run, save money.

With the help of our experts in the House Information Systems and the Government Printing Office, we have been able to speed up the printing of committee documents, and to do it at reduced cost.

We have held the line on committee expenses, even though many committees held more hearings and reported more bills than ever before.

By encouraging the application of new technologies throughout the system, we are getting the mail out faster, keeping better records, improving constituent service, and saving money. If we had to add people to do the work we are able to do with computers, we wouldn't have enough room in our office buildings to hold them.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD an article from the Washington Times of October 14, 1988, which

tells part of the story of our efforts to make this institution run better and more efficiently. When we can reduce the cost of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD through electronic technology, we can help keep congressional costs under control. I am proud of the work of this committee, and of its efficient subcommittees. Our subcommittee chairmen, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROSE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SWIFT, and Ms. OAKAR, have worked hard for you, as have the minority members of this committee, led by Mr. FRENZEL, without whose cooperation much of this work could not have succeeded.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 14, 1988]

COST OF RECORDING CONGRESS REDUCED

(By John Purnell)

There's one good thing about the speeches by long-winded politicians that appear in every edition of the Congressional Record: New technology has made them cheaper to reproduce.

While the lawmakers' oratory has helped trigger a 4,000-page increase over last year, the GPO says it was able to take advantage of some economies of scale and save a little money—\$29 per page.

In 1987, the cost of a page in the Congressional Record was \$513. In 1988, the cost dropped to \$484, said M. Joseph Cannon, assistant public printer at the GPO.

"We've been able to hold the line on costs," he said. "Even so, some people think 'Oh my goodness. That's still an outrageous price' for the taxpayers to pay."

He added: "We're doing what we can."

What the GPO is doing is continuing to automate its production facilities to eliminate the need to have a person set type. Now, much of the copy is typed and then fed into optical scanners that automatically set the type. The expensive keyboarding, or typesetting, function is vanishing.

However, the total operating budget for the Congressional Record—which includes the Record, a weekly index and bound volumes—has increased from \$17.2 million to \$17.9 million—a reflection of inflation and increased labor and supply costs, Mr. Cannon said.

For example, he said newsprint costs have increased 10 percent during the past year.

The cost of printing the Federal Register, which publishes proposed government rules and regulations, had been \$375 a page for the past few years. In 1984, the average price per page for the Federal Register was about \$408.

A growing number of agencies are submitting copy to the GPO that is ready to be read by scanners, Mr. Cannon said.

In addition, he said, many of the actions on Capitol Hill—such as roll call votes and routine nominations—are typed and then recorded on magnetic tape by Hill staffers. GPO computers can then "read" the tapes and set the type.

"We're making major efforts to reduce pre-press [printing] costs," Mr. Cannon said. "We're getting the agencies to do more . . . to do the keyboarding and a lot of them are going along with us."

That costs per page are dropping is encouraging to Rep. Claudine Schneider, Rhode Island Republican, who wants Congress to get rid of commemorative holidays that mean additional printing costs for the Congressional Record.

In recent years, Congress has proclaimed National Asparagus Month, National Pret-

zel Month, Mule Appreciation Day and hundreds of other unofficial holidays. Each commemorative holiday and supporting statements must be printed in the Congressional Record.

"It's obviously technology" that has caused prices to drop, said Frank Coleman, a spokesman for Ms. Schneider. "Congress always likes to see costs go down. We are in an era of a budget crunch."

Ms. Schneider's bill to do away with commemorative holidays had no hearings during this session of Congress and will be reintroduced during the next session, Mr. Coleman said.

The GPO says that as the agency continues to automate, its costs should stabilize.

"We've been holding the line on our costs and that's important," Mr. Cannon said. "We're also fortunate that labor costs are being held in check."

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO MR. BRUCE W. WARREN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to take public note and pay tribute to the service rendered to the State of California by Mr. Bruce W. Warren, chairman of EMCO Financial and the EMCO/Hanover Group. Mr. Warren has proven himself to be a good friend to numerous civic and professional organizations in my congressional district, and I welcome the opportunity to pay tribute to him.

Bruce Warren is in the business of rejuvenating companies and corporations. He has served as counselor and adviser to innumerable California businesses, literally turning them around and making them productive and profitable. In so doing, he has not only saved 25,000 threatened jobs, he has created many brandnew jobs.

The accomplishments of Bruce Warren are known to many others beyond those who are now employed because of his efforts. His entrepreneurship has resulted in Mr. Warren being commended by the California State Senate Rules Committee, Speaker Willie Brown of the California State Assembly, the Los Angeles mayor's office, the Los Angeles County Supervisors, and both U.S. Senators from California, as well as the Lieutenant Governor of that State.

Countless others have benefited from Mr. Warren's contributions as well. As an active member of his profession, Mr. Warren has written numerous articles and has appeared before professional societies conducting lectures and seminars on corporate finance, merger/acquisition, as well as other business related matters. He has participated in the Los Angeles Economic Roundtable. Mr. Warren has also authored and conducted classes under the continuing professional education program of the California Certified Public Accountants Foundation for Education and Research, and has and is continuing similar activities in Texas as well. Truly, Bruce Warren has established an enviable reputation and record of accomplishment in the corporate world.

Mr. Speaker, Bruce Warren is responsible for a great many California success stories. He also qualifies as a success story himself. His concern has been translated into action, and his actions have helped his community prosper, and his profession grow. My wife, Lee, and I congratulate Bruce Warren on his accomplishments, and wish him all the best in the years to come.

THE DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 1988, H.R. 5094

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, at this last juncture of the 100th Congress, it appears very probable that the major financial reform bill, H.R. 5094, developed by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and extensively amended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce on sequential referral, cannot become public law. This is true despite the fact that a somewhat similar measure has passed the other body.

The failure to enact such a law has led to fears that the Federal financial regulators, most prominently the Federal Reserve, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, have the power to proceed helter-skelter with further deregulation by fiat. The bases of these concerns are a long series of court decisions holding that existing statutes, such as the Bank Holding Company, the National Bank Act, and the Glass-Steagall Act, are not as restrictive of commercial bank powers as many had long believed. As a corollary to this line of thought, a number of members are of the opinion that as soon as Congress adjourns, the regulatory agencies will immediately proceed actually to use this power so that when the 101st Congress convenes it will be presented with a fait accompli as far as deregulation.

I strongly dissent from this view for the following reasons. First, litigation over the regulatory powers of the Federal Reserve, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is far from competed. Even now, in American Insurance Association versus Clarke, the so-called Ambac case, core questions about this deregulatory authority remain in litigation before the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, and considering the history of such cases, an appeal to the Supreme Court seems highly likely no matter what the outcome of the case at the circuit level.

To date, the circuit court has ruled in the Ambac case, on which a petition for en banc review now pends, that current law restrains both the Comptroller of the Currency and, by implication, the State legislatures from unfettered deregulatory action, and it has indicated that their actions are contained by the Bank Holding Company Act. This limiting direction reflects a more conservative reading of the law than that in which this and other circuit courts had been moving and should allay some of the fears about the courts rushing to

support the regulators. Until the Supreme Court speaks on the matter, the power of the regulators will remain so clouded and uncertain that helter-skelter deregulation cannot occur.

Supreme Court review cannot possibly be completed until well into the next Congress. Consequently, we will definitely have more time to shape the laws governing deregulation and will not be presented with an accomplished set of regulations when we return.

Furthermore, even given the deregulation which might still occur under established Supreme Court precedents, that is, in those specific areas where the Supreme Court has spoken more or less conclusively, the Federal regulatory authorities have proceeded cautiously. For instance, while they have allowed bank holding companies to begin to underwrite commercial paper, municipal revenue bonds, and certain asset backed securities through nonbank subsidiaries of the bank holding company, they have placed fairly conservative limits on the amounts and procedures for such underwritings. Moreover, they have allowed the holding companies to proceed only on a case-by-case basis and have not issued general regulations permitting such activities. Further, there is no sign such a general regulation is in the works, and it would require months for such a general regulation to be promulgated. Consequently, while the Speaker and the chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs have deemed it necessary to write to the Chairman of the Federal Reserve cautioning him to restrain deregulation of banks and bank holding companies, as something which is within the congressional preserve, I do not believe that the regulators could so move or, on the basis of their record, would so move. In short, although it is regrettable this Congress has not been able to complete action on major financial reform, there will be time enough to consider what to do when we reconvene in January.

HONORING ALAN KATZ

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alan Katz, an outstanding civic leader, as he departs the Santa Monica City Council. Alan has contributed significantly to a Santa Monica of which we can all be proud.

As a council member, Alan Katz has sought to bring his own common sense and business-like approach to city government. He served as liaison to the Commission on Older Americans. He has fought to protect Santa Monica rent control laws. He sponsored the Santa Monica Community Forum on AIDS.

Alan Katz has helped to promote open space and clean beaches, he has worked with me to keep oil derricks and pollution out of the Santa Monica Bay.

Alan Katz initiated the Santa Monica Missing Children's Program and helped secure vital city support for the school system. Alan has also supported social service programs

and tough efforts to combat predatory criminals, helping the homeless while taking a no nonsense attitude toward those who prey on them and others.

I ask that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in wishing Alan Katz all the best in his future endeavors.

NEIL DE SENA, CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT, RECEIVES BAYONNE BOY SCOUTS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, a very dear and personal friend is being honored by the Bayonne Council of the Boy Scouts of America on Sunday, October 30, 1988, at 6 p.m. at a dinner dance held at the Hi Hat, 54th Street, Bayonne.

The Distinguished Service Award, which city council president, De Sena, is receiving is well deserved. Councilman De Sena first became involved in scouting in 1968 with Troop 25 at St. Vincent's. He also served on the executive board of Bayonne Scouting.

Mr. De Sena knows well of high morale, quality of life and physical fitness because of his service in World War II in the U.S. Army and in the Korean conflict where he served the U.S. Air Force being honorably discharged as a staff sergeant.

Neil has always been involved heavily in community life and has served as a member of the following organizations:

American Legion, Post 19, Catholic War Veterans 1612, Y.W.C.A., Cerebral Palsy of Hudson County, The Heart Association, Mt. Carmel Lyceum, Elks Club, Knights of Columbus, U.S.O., B.E.O.F., New Frontier Democrats Club, and Standard Bearer of the Neil A. De Sena Association.

Neil is a former member of the American Red Cross, and is one of the original founders of Bayonne Community Health Center, is a sponsor of Bayonne Little League, Police Athletic League and Foster Child Program.

Neil was born in Bayonne and is married to the former Marie Ceglie. The De Sena's have three children, Robert, Julianne, and Neil, and two grandchildren, Jessica and Robert Thomas. Neil has a brother Tom and two sisters, Rose and Regina. He is a parishioner of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church.

De Sena is a graduate of Bayonne schools and is a licensed real estate salesperson as well as a licensed insurance broker. He attended the Professional School of Business and also St. Peter's College and Seton Hall University to further his insurance career. He retired from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in 1982 and entered into his own insurance agency.

He served as president of local 164, Insurance Workers' International Union [IWIU] and also general executive board member of the IWIU.

Neil De Sena was first elected to city government as third ward councilman in May 1979. He was re-elected to a fifth consecutive

4-year term in 1986 as councilman-at-large. He served as council president in 1974 through 1978 and again for the present term commencing in 1986.

He is the second son of the late Thomas and Julia De Sena, and has in the past received the following awards:

In appreciation for exceptional service rendered to the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, NJ;

In appreciation for outstanding assistance, U.S.S. Lexington;

In appreciation from the Bayonne Business and Professional Woman's Club;

In appreciation for outstanding devotion to the Armed Forces of America, U.S.O.

N.A.A.C.P. in appreciation for rendering meritorious service for continuous community involvement and for demonstrating progressive leadership ability;

Appreciation for unselfish work as third ward councilman—Bayonne Italia Soccer Club.

Patriots Award—Assumption CWV 1612 and ladies auxiliary for his dignity, respect, and leadership to his community and fellowman, and his dedication to those revered ideals of CWV for God, country, and for home.

P.A.L. in appreciation for services rendered to the youth of Bayonne.

He truly exemplifies what a good American is and should be. He puts the needs of Bayonne first and foremost and while I am extending congratulations to Neil, I must also congratulate the Bayonne Council of the Boy Scouts of America for presenting him with this, their 14th annual Distinguished Service Award.

I am sure that councilman, Neil A. De Sena, will continue to serve all just causes in Hudson County. I am inviting my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to add their congratulations to Mr. De Sena and the Bayonne Council of the Boy Scouts.

THE ELECTION AND THE COURTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is not only the executive branch which will be undergoing a change with the November elections, but also the judiciary. The Federal judiciary will likely reflect the ideology and social agenda of whomever is elected in November. It is anticipated that at least two appointments to the Supreme Court and numerous appointments to Federal benches will be made by the next President.

The Federal judiciary has the unique ability, among the three branches of Government, to make sweeping changes in the status quo without regard to popular consent. This is why it is of vital importance to appoint the most prudent of men and women to the Federal benches and the Supreme Court.

If Michael Dukakis is elected President, there is no reason to doubt that we will see men and women from the liberal establishment placed in our courts. These will be

people seeking to use the benches to create socioeconomic agenda focused on collectivism and equality of condition through more bureaucratic expansion, infringement on the rights of the individual and religious liberties, to the point of veering from traditional values.

If GEORGE BUSH becomes our next Chief Executive, we will see judges and justices who have been appointed on their merits to pass judgments based upon their ability to understand the Constitution as it was written by the Founders, and not on their ability to interpret an everchanging document. GEORGE BUSH's appointees will view the Constitution as a living document yet always consistent with the premises, principles, imperatives, and protections envisioned and guaranteed by its authors.

The following article by Thomas Sowell very clearly outlines the trends of the judiciary, and the consequences the upcoming election will have on the behavior of the courts in the very near future.

[San Francisco Examiner, June 17, 1988]

BUSH VERSUS DUKAKIS

(By Thomas Sowell)

PALO ALTO.—Despite widespread anticipation of a dull political campaign between George Bush and Michael Dukakis, the stakes will be very high when the voters decide in November who will be the next president of the United States.

American society is at a crossroads and everything about the careers of Vice President Bush and Gov. Dukakis says that they would choose different paths at that crossroads.

Supreme Court appointments are just one example, though a very important one.

Our whole system of law has so degenerated over the past 35 years that it is in many ways no longer a protection for society but instead a protection for parasites, criminals, pornographers, disease carriers, and those well-practiced in mob rule by disruption, whom the media call "demonstrators."

This perversion of the law over the past generation has been led by the U.S. Supreme Court and the rest of the federal judiciary who follow their lead.

Virtually every American institution—from the family to the corporation, from the local schools to the national government—has increasingly lost its ability to make its own best judgment, as judges have taken decisions out of their hands, vested discretion in the courts, and made the functioning of the whole society the plaything of lawyers and of busybody sects who call themselves "public interest" organizations.

Do we want to continue in this direction, until law and order become complete shambles?

The next president of the United States will undoubtedly have to make key new appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court, as the ancient justices who produced this judicial chaos pass from the scene.

Those appointments, and appointments to other federal courts, will determine the fate of the American legal system for the next generation, well into the 21st century.

Michael Dukakis is a classic liberal, though made to look "moderate" because Jesse Jackson is a few degrees to the left of him, and uses spicier language. Dukakis' ideological ties are with the left wing of Harvard's Kennedy School, with people like Robert Reich, who has long been urging government to expand its powers still more.

In the law, one of the liberals' favorites for a Supreme Court nomination is Professor Laurence Tribe of the Harvard Law School, who has likewise urged judges to take still more power into their own hands for "good" (left-wing) purposes.

The three Reagan appointees to the Supreme Court—Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia, and Anthony Kennedy—have generally opposed the notion of freewheeling judges. Where they have been able to pick up two more votes, they have been able to stop some of the wilder excesses of the group led by Justice William Brennan.

If George Bush is in the White House to make two or three more Supreme Court appointments in the pattern of O'Connor, Scalia, and Kennedy, it can be decisive for rescuing the American legal system before it goes completely off the deep end.

One of the ironic threats to Bush's election chances is the far right, which does not think he is conservative enough for them, and may not give him real support. One of the fatal weaknesses of ideologues and intellectuals is that they cannot make their choices among the alternatives actually available. Bush is running against Dukakis—not against Jesse Helms or Orrin Hatch.

Clever people can concoct scenarios in which a liberal like Dukakis in the White House would do things that so disgust the voters that the pendulum would swing far back to the right in four years.

Let's assume that this happens, that the dream team of the right gets elected in 1992; Pat Buchanan as president, with Jane Kirkpatrick in charge of foreign policy and Milton Friedman in charge of domestic policy.

In the meantime, President Dukakis will have appointed Laurence Tribe and others like him to the Supreme Court and throughout the federal judiciary. Every Pat Buchanan policy they don't like will be declared unconstitutional, regardless of what the constitution actually says.

Unfortunately this is not as farfetched as it may sound. Already our elected officials' hands are tied by the courts on issues ranging from AIDS to busing to crime, and on through the rest of the alphabet. Our only hope of escaping complete judicial tyranny is that our presidents still appoint federal judges.

The kind of philosophy behind judicial appointments is infinitely more important than many of the petty things the media will make noise about during the election campaign.

At this critical juncture in the history of American law, the damage that Dukakis could do with his Supreme Court appointments would extend far beyond his term of office.

LEON M. LEDERMAN AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, just this morning the world learned that 3 American physicists have been awarded the Nobel Prize. One of those physicists, Dr. Leon M. Lederman, is director of the Fermi National Laboratory in Batavia, IL—which is located in my congressional district. We are all immensely

proud of Leon and the international recognition this award brings for his research into high energy physics. We in Illinois have had the privilege to witness many of the tremendous accomplishments that have taken place at Fermilab under Dr. Lederman's direction.

This prestigious award not only recognizes his earlier research, but calls attention to the importance of developing and constructing the proposed superconducting super collider, and allowing the scientists Dr. Lederman has assembled at Fermilab the opportunity to continue their advanced research into the fundamental elements of matter. The proposed Illinois site of Fermilab represents our best hope for achieving this dream.

Several years ago I had the opportunity to work with Leon on one of his dreams for the future—the establishment of the Illinois Math and Science Academy. The Math and Science Academy gives talented young people with potential in the field of math and science an environment in which to develop those talents to their fullest potential. It is but one example of the attention Dr. Lederman has given to helping others who may have the potential to become future Nobel Prize winners.

This is a proud moment for all of our citizens who have had the privilege to know Dr. Lederman, or to know of his work. His life's endeavors have contributed greatly to our own—something which not all men can say.

THE FUTURE OF NUCLEAR POWER

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the greenhouse effect and our dependence on foreign oil are causing a renewed discussion on the future of nuclear energy. The following article from the Chicago Tribune by A. David Rossin presents a good perspective on the issue and hopefully encourages each one of us to review our nuclear energy position.

BARRIERS TO REVIVING NUCLEAR POWER

(By A. David Rossin)

The nuclear power debate is on again in the United States. First our growing dependence on foreign oil and now our heightened concern about the greenhouse effect have led even some long-term congressional opponents to look again.

Many policymakers and opinion leaders are openly considering the possibility of somebody building new nuclear plants in the U.S. for the first time in more than a decade. This is gratifying for those of us who have spent our professional lives working on nuclear power, but in good conscience I have to raise a few red flags.

We have created such a hostile financial and regulatory environment that reviving nuclear power as a market option will not be easy. For almost 30 years, nuclear power has proven its ability to generate large amounts of electricity—now about 20 percent of the total in the U.S.—without contributing to acid rain and the greenhouse effect or increasing dependence on foreign oil. But all nuclear power plants ordered since 1973 were later canceled, and no new ones are under consideration.

If we need to have new power plants before the turn of the century—it looks as if we will, just to meet our basic electricity needs—and do it without adding further to the political and environmental problems that come with fossil fuels, our policies and the thinking behind them will have to change, and soon.

First, in the name of the free market, we have probably erected some tough economic barriers to the next nuclear power plant. Current rules of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission encourage construction of cogeneration and independent electric power plants. The cogenerators will likely be energy efficient, but 85 percent of the projects under construction, on the drawing boards or proposed plan to burn natural gas.

Not only does this put a lot of energy eggs in one basket, it makes it extremely difficult to gain approval for traditional baseload plants operated by utilities. Under the National Environmental Policy Act, a nuclear plant application would have to show that the new capacity is necessary. This would be hard to do with hundreds of megawatts of independent plants planned, even though we cannot be sure these plants will be built or operated.

Second, in the name of safety, we may have created an expectation that will be impossible to live up to. The latest trend in Congress is the call for "inherently safe reactors." There are new designs with good, innovative ideas that will no doubt be used in any new nuclear plants we build, but the buzzwords obscure the fact that today's American reactors are extremely safe. Their record shows it. Accidents can happen, but existing plants have multiple safety systems and strong containments that protect the public safety even in the worst of accidents. If "inherent safety" leads us to demand a totally accident-free and risk-free technology, no design will live up to that criterion.

Third, in the name of regulation and public participation, we have created a nightmarish system that actually works against the public interest. Activist groups and opportunistic politicians have delayed plants on questionable legal arguments that put utilities near bankruptcy and forced higher costs on the public, but that contributed nothing to safety. It will take an act of Congress to restore predictability to the licensing process. We need standardized plant designs that can be licensed generally—with full public participation—and assurance that if a plant is built according to approved specifications on an approved site, it can be operated without seemingly endless reconsideration. Without that, no one will have enough confidence in the regulatory process to place an order for a nuclear plant.

The solutions are within reach, but they won't happen on their own. A licensing reform bill is working its way through Congress, and it could be structured to overcome the regulatory barriers. Political leaders know that no modern society can get by without enough reliable electric power. The question is whether they will take responsible positions now on such a politicized and emotional issue.

Even with conservation, electricity growth continues to match our economic growth. There are serious drawbacks to limiting our options to coal, natural gas and maybe even oil again. The nation just cannot afford to mark time much longer. If we are going to need new nuclear plants, it will take a few years to review and certify the first new plant design, and then about six years to

build each one. In terms of our energy supply mix, today is already 1988.

HONORING NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate two distinguished individuals from the Research Triangle Park in North Carolina. George Hitchings and Gertrude Elion, both scientists for the Burroughs Wellcome Co., were honored this week with the 1988 Nobel Prize in Medicine. Dr. Hitchings and Ms. Elion were awarded the prize for their discoveries of important principles for drug treatment that have resulted in the development of a series of new drugs to treat AIDS, herpes, cancer, gout, and malaria.

This is the first time in over 30 years that the prize in medicine has been awarded for drug research. It is also the first time a woman has received this award. Gertrude Elion graduated from Hunter College in 1937 with a degree in biochemistry, but was unable to find a job in the research field that predominantly hired men. In 1942, she was hired by Burroughs Wellcome as an assistant to Dr. Hitchings and has collaborated with him for more than 40 years.

Dr. Hitchings received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Washington in Seattle and then earned a biochemistry doctorate at Harvard. Since 1944, he has been a scientist for the Burroughs Wellcome Co.

I believe that this award, given to two researchers from the Research Triangle Park, is yet another recognition of the high-caliber scientific work being conducted in North Carolina. I commend the outstanding work of these two scientists and wish them continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS OF GERMAN DESCENT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it is said that the wealth of America is in the diversity of its people. Our country is indeed blessed with a blend of many diverse ethnic groups who blend and assimilate with each other while still maintaining distinct cultural identities. It is within this context that I rise to pay tribute to one of these ethnic groupings: American citizens of German descent.

The first German immigrants arrived on our shores over 300 years ago. While Germans played an important role in the founding of our country, their major impact on our history was most felt in 1830, when emigration from that country accelerated so much that for the next fifty years Germany would supply more immigrants to the United States than any other country.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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It was during this period that many Germans came to my hometown of Louisville, KY. A fire had devastated much of the business district of the city shortly before the Germans' arrival in the early 1840's and their industrial skills were invaluable in the rebuilding and growth of the city. Ever since, a strong German heritage has been evident in our community.

Butchers, bakers, glassmakers, candlemakers, brewers, woolen millers, seed sellers, and other skilled persons colonized in areas known as Butchertown, Germantown, and Schnitzelburg.

Along with industrial skills, the Germans also brought with them a sense of community. They established social clubs, singing societies, civil organizations, and handsome churches displaying their proficiency in the use of glass and architecture.

After 150 years, these communities still retain their 19th century charm. And the German influence, evidenced by the celebration of the ever-popular Butchertown Oktoberfest held annually in October and the annual "dainty" contest sponsored by George Houck in Schnitzelburg, remains an integral part of Louisville's cultural and commercial flavor.

Earlier this month, America observed a day of recognition to its citizens of German descent. Today, I celebrate and recognize the German-Americans who live in Louisville and Jefferson County and thank them for their significant contributions to our community.

LEE GOLDFARB HONORED BY PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 9, 1988, the New Jersey Pearl Harbor Survivors Association honored an outstanding son of Jersey City for his leadership of that organization.

We all remember December 7, 1941, when Japanese military forces attacked Pearl Harbor, a major United States Army and Navy base in the fine natural harbor of the Hawaiian Islands. It was on the morning of December 7, 1941, that 360 carrier-based Japanese planes attacked the harbor crippling the United States Pacific Naval Fleet sinking the USS *Ari-zona*, USS *Oklahoma*, USS *California*, USS *Nevada*, and USS *West Virginia*, damaging three other battleships, inflicting major damage on three cruisers, three destroyers, destroying 200 planes, killing 2,335 American military personnel and wounding 1,178.

In half an hour, the Japanese bombers accomplished their objective. The American officers and blue jackets recovered from their initial surprise servicing their vessels nobly with damage control, evacuating wounded, helping fight fires with complete disregard for their own safety, and without flinching or attempting to escape.

The annals of history recall President Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous message to Congress on December 8, 1941 when he said:

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a day which will live in infamy—the United States of

America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

"I ask that Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire."

At Pearl Harbor, there were upwards of 80,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Army, Navy, Air Corps, and Marines who witnessed the bombings which resulted in the largest and most momentous mobilization of the might of the United States and its allies during World War II.

When the smoke cleared the entire contingent of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Corps still alive on Pearl Harbor vowed never to forget that day and fought for 4 long years until victory was won in Europe as well as the Pacific.

Before the survivors left for home, the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association was born with chapters in every State in the Union. They now number about 10,000 men and women. In New Jersey there are 200 active members in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, New Jersey Chapter.

Lee Goldfarb, who joined the Navy in 1940, after attending radio school with now Congressman BERNARD J. DWYER, was sent to the Pacific in March 1941, and stationed at Pearl Harbor.

During the attack on December 7, he was aboard the USS *Oglala* which sank to a watery grave.

Lee served with the Navy until 1945, mostly in the Pacific. Upon return to civilian life, Lee plunged into his promise never to forget and has been serving not only the Pearl Harbor Survivors, but veterans and their families for many years. He has served as New Jersey chairman of the association, and also as a member of the Jewish War Veterans.

Lee is married to the delightful lovely Molly. They have four children and three grandchildren. Lee and Molly currently reside in East Hanover.

Several hundred friends and admirers attended Lee Goldfarb's testimonial dinner at the Ramada Inn in East Hanover. Among the speakers were Thomas Stockett, immediate past national president of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association; Maj. Gen. Francis Gerard, the adjutant general of the New Jersey State Department of Defense and commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Veterans' Affairs, which was recently established; Mayor Loretta Kaes, of East Hanover, and the Honorable Joseph Minish, former U.S. Congressman (Retired) and Wally Kampney, national treasurer of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

I sent my message of congratulations and appreciation to Lee Goldfarb through Conrad J. Vuocolo, of my staff. In my message I told the group that it was my intention to request the military branches to establish a Pearl Harbor Medal.

Although December 7 is given some recognition in the American Defense Service Medal, we believe the incident at Pearl Harbor and the heroic work of the more than 80,000

Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard personnel is deserving of a medal of its own.

I have sent my proposal regarding the creation of a Pearl Harbor Medal to both Rear Adm. Ming Chang, Director of the Board of Decorations and Medals in Alexandria, VA, and the Honorable Grant S. Green, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Management and Personnel, at the Pentagon.

At Lee Goldfarb's luncheon, a report on my recommendation was greeted with a standing ovation. This proposed award also received endorsements from individuals and organizations, including:

Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, through its immediate past president Thomas Stockett; U.S. Reserve Officers Association, as endorsed by its president Capt. Ralph Diverio, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve; Maj. Gen. Francis R. Gerard, adjutant general of the New Jersey Department of Defense and New Jersey Commissioner of Veterans Affairs; Veterans of Foreign Wars, New Jersey Department, through Charles E. Kinney, chairman of the board of directors and Political Action Committee; Veterans of Foreign Wars, by Carl Herd, past Hudson County Commander; Eugene Cody, past commander of district III, New Jersey Veterans of Foreign Wars; Anthony Stencel, past commander of the North Bergen Post of the Disabled American Veterans, and former Prisoner of War in Europe; Steve Gregg, of Bayonne, a Congressional Medal of Honor recipient for valor in action in Italy in World War II; Aiden Goggins, commander of the Regent Post, American Legion; Anthony Varsalona, past state commander of the New Jersey Catholic War Veterans; Sidney Pepper, of the Grover Post of the Jewish War Veterans; Salvatore M. Mione, member board of directors "151" Vietnam Veterans of America, State Council Member, New Jersey; Esse H. Davis, services officer, Marine Corps League, Department of New Jersey; Joseph Mennella, past national commander, Italian American War Veterans; Joseph Taormino, State senior vice commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Victor Smarro, State commander of the AMVETS; and Gertrude Schultz, president New Jersey Navy League.

Such spontaneous support from outstanding business leaders and organizations is indeed inspirational. There was not one negative response to the establishment of this Pearl Harbor medal.

I was pleased to participate in the luncheon honoring Lee Goldfarb, dedicated community leader and founding member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. It is my way of saying thank you for job well done. The accolades he received at the luncheon were well deserved. The Pearl Harbor Medal that I am recommending would also be a fitting way of honoring the almost 100,000 Armed Forces personnel who were on duty during the eventful December 7, 1941 attack.

The remaining 10,000 veterans of the attack on Pearl Harbor would be deeply appreciative of this token. It also would be a heartfelt remembrance to the widows and families of those who passed on, especially those who lost their lives during this attack.

I am sure my colleagues here in the House of Representatives wish to join me in this salute to Lee Goldfarb. I also hope that they

will join me in my quest to have the Pearl Harbor Medal established.

WHY LSC NEEDS TO BE REFORMED

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, an issue that continues to be of concern to the American people is the purpose of the Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. It was established to provide grants to State and local agencies that provide free civil legal assistance to poor individuals who need legal help. It was not established to fund those who seek taxpayers' dollars for lawsuits to further their political agenda under the rubric of law reform. Limitations must be placed on the LSC to ensure that the funds are used to settle disputes for eligible clients, and not to support centers and other think tanks that do not provide services to the needy.

No one doubts the importance of providing the poor with access to legal services, but reforms must be made within the LSC to improve the way in which these legal services are provided. Use of competition to enhance the efficiency in the delivery of legal services to the poor, and the implementation of accountability to ensure that legal services are provided in a manner consistent with goals established by Congress are just two areas that need reform.

Under the current program, legal services grant recipients are substantially guaranteed that they will receive Federal funds year after year. Consequently, they have no incentive to perform well, since they receive funding regardless of the level of their performance. This presumptive refunding has led to many of the abuses. The following article, "Last Chance on Legal Services" which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on September 28, 1988, further illustrates the need to reform LSC.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 28, 1988]

LAST CHANCE ON LEGAL SERVICES

It may come as a shock, but despite eight years of the Reagan administration, Legal Services Corp. is alive and well. Indeed, yesterday's House vote for \$308 million for the agency shows that some now think the corrupt agency is above reform.

LSC was supposed to help the poor with run-of-the-mill legal disputes—with landlords and spouses—but instead funnels millions to agitate social policy. Despite rules against lobbying, an internal LSC report found that Legal Services groups had diverted "services intended for the poor to such non-poor groups as Planned Parenthood, the American Civil Liberties Union, the San Francisco Sex Offenders Task Force, the Sonoma County Sanctuary Movement. . . ."

The continuing outrage over LSC is not hard to understand. Here we have lawyers supposedly representing the poor instead using taxpayer funds to pay themselves and ideological soul mates to pursue political goals. Just this month, Michigan Legal Services Corp. lawyers argued that Housing and Urban Development must turn over its

foreclosed homes to the homeless. This absurd argument was rejected by the federal court, but not before the delay in reselling these low and moderate-income houses cost taxpayers an estimated \$500,000.

President Reagan tried a new tack this year. He offered to fund the agency, but only if it dropped its political lobbying, forced accountability onto the field offices and finally joined the rest of the government by introducing competitive bidding.

One sign that the liberals took the threat seriously is that they tried to smear LSC Chairman Clark Durant III, who's led the fight for the changes. Reps. Robert Kastemeier and Bruce Morrison, a former Legal Services lawyer, announced they had unearthed "significant improprieties." These turned out to be personal phone calls billed to the agency. Much to their embarrassment, it turned out that Mr. Durant had made 16 personal calls, at a cost of \$27.58, but that he hadn't sought reimbursement for \$96.05 of official calls. It also transpired that LSC owed him some \$8,000 in travel expenses.

The anti-Durant fight then switched to another lawyer lawmaker, Senator Warren Rudman. He crafted the conference report language that passed the House yesterday that the LSC board could consider creating a system of competitive bidding—but only after the next President picked a new board. Since Teddy Kennedy's Labor Committee managed to put off approving President Reagan's nominees to the board for five years (!), this bodes ill for reform. As Mr. Durant notes, this gives effective control over reforming LSC to Senator Kennedy, not President Reagan or President Bush. Mike Dukakis likes LSC as is, and has even pledged more funding.

The good news is that the LSC vote was 231 to 175, not enough to override a veto. Also, 181 Members, including 30 Democrats, sent a letter to President Reagan that they would uphold his veto of LSC funding without the reforms. OMB Director Jim Miller says LSC is high on the veto-bait list.

President Reagan has devoted much political energy over the years to fighting an LSC that has strayed so far from its original mandate. Now he has promises from Congressmen that his veto would be sustained. He can cash in on this pledge, however, only if he actually vetoes the appropriation.

HONORING JAY AND DEBBIE SCHECHTER

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the current president of Young Israel of Flatbush and his wife, Jay and Debbie Schechter.

Jay and Debbie have a 20-year affiliation with Young Israel of Flatbush. Before that, their parents and grandparents have been members since 1938. Jay has served in numerous offices including his current post of president throughout those 20 years. In addition, he serves as the chairman of the board of education of the Yeshiva of Flatbush. His outstanding ability and service to the community were recognized in 1979 when President Carter named him to the National Holocaust

Commission. Jay is not the only bright star in the Schechter family. His wife Debbie has also served Young Israel with consistent dedication and skill. She has been an active member of Young Israel of Flatbush and been of great assistance to Jay.

The congregation will honor this dedicated couple at its annual dinner, and I would like to add my personal congratulations. No tribute is more greatly deserved.

HOME NURSING AGENCY, ALTOONA, PA, CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to salute the Home Nursing Agency of Altoona, PA on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Since October 1968, they have compassionately rendered quality home health care to central Pennsylvanians. I submit the following proclamation which highlights their notable achievements.

PROCLAMATION: HOME NURSING AGENCY 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency began providing quality home health care services to residents of Blair County, Pennsylvania, in October 1968; and

Whereas These home health care services have now expanded to include all areas of Blair, Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Cambria, Juniata, and Mifflin Counties in Central Pennsylvania; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency serves more than 12,000 people and provides over 200,000 professional home health and supportive service visits annually; and

Whereas The more than 600 employees of the Home Nursing Agency carry out the concept of caring for all members of the family in their own homes or appropriate community locations; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency is a community based home health care organization with Boards of Directors and Advisory Committees composed of volunteers from all geographic areas served; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency's Home Care Program provides nursing, therapy, medical social service, and home health aide visits to patients in their own homes; and

Whereas The Nursing Agency's Supportive Services Program provides homemaker, chore, attendant, companion, and respite services directed at strengthening and preserving the family unit; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency's Hospice Program attends to the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of terminally ill patients and their families; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency's Maternal Child and Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Programs offer specialized health care services to pregnant women, new mothers, and children; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency's Community Support Program provides specialized mental health and rehabilitative services to those with emotional and addiction problems; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency's Community Health Care Program offers professional nursing and related services to

promote wellness, and assist in the management of personal health care needs for individuals, families, community organizations, and business; and

Whereas The Home Nursing Agency, the second largest home health care organization in Pennsylvania, is celebrating twenty years of community care in October 1988,

Now therefore, I, Congressman Bud Shuster do hereby proclaim that special recognition be given the Home Nursing Agency's 20th Anniversary, October 1988.

Furthermore, I commend all the dedicated individuals who have unselfishly chosen to provide high quality home health care to the residents of Central Pennsylvania.

INFANT MORTALITY A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is in the midst of a national crisis. We are the richest country in the world, yet we are unable to provide our own citizens with the necessary assistance to bring healthy babies into the world. In a recent study published by the National Academy of Sciences, it was reported that the United States ranked 20th—among the top 20 industrialized nations—in infant mortality rates.

This is an appalling situation and we must take steps, right away, to reverse this trend. As chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, I have taken great interest in this issue, and the committee has been investigating methods and innovations that can improve the infant mortality problem in this country for the past 4 years. Most recently, the Select Committee on Hunger held a hearing entitled "Infant Survival: The Challenge of the South," in Birmingham, AL. the committee heard expert testimony on efforts to alleviate the infant mortality problem in Alabama. Although, Alabama has made improvements, there are still quite a few challenges ahead if it is to meet the health goals that the Surgeon General set for 1990.

As a result of hearings and numerous reports, and the timeliness of the National Academy of Sciences report, I would like to insert for the RECORD an article for the October 19th Wall Street Journal which tries to capture some of the problems facing Congress and service providers in efforts to combat this tragic situation facing the United States, infant mortality.

Mr. Speaker, as Representatives of the people, it is our duty to try to resolve major problems affecting our society. The infant mortality rate in this country is an issue that needs to be reckoned with now, and any further inactivity on the part of Congress creates a greater threat to our future as a nation. It is unconscionable, that a country with a rich tradition in humanitarian giving and service, should allow infant mortality to remain as prevalent as it is in our society. The issue has been painstakingly studied, recommendations on steps to take abound, and I believe the time has come to act now.

I commend this compelling article to my colleagues, and hope sincerely, we in the Congress commit the political will to attack head on, the serious problem of infant mortality in the United States.

[From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 19, 1988]

LIFE AND DEATH—HIGH INFANT MORTALITY IS A PERSISTENT BLOTCH ON HEALTH CARE IN UNITED STATES

(By Sonia L. Nazario)

LOS ANGELES.—Sonya Johnson lies in delivery room E of Martin Luther King Jr. General Hospital here, cursing. Then she screams at the medical intern: "Stop that, girl. Leave it alone, girl." The exhausted intern snaps at Ms. Johnson to shut up and push. Finally, Ms. Johnson gives birth to a baby girl.

But this is no blessed event. There is no movement; no first cry. The infant is dead—one of 40,000 U.S. newborns this year who will never see a first birthday. Like the mothers of many of these babies, Ms. Johnson had no medical care before arriving at the hospital.

Currently, America has the worst infant-mortality record among 20 industrialized nations—a dismaying statistic in itself. More alarming, however, is mounting evidence that many of these deaths—perhaps half—could be prevented through improved prenatal care among the poor, and that efforts to provide that are failing.

"In inner cities and poor rural areas, the system for women to get prenatal care has broken down," declares Sarah S. Brown, an expert on infant mortality at the Institute of Medicine, part of the Washington-based National Academy of Sciences. In a two-year investigation released yesterday, the institute labels the nation's maternity care "fundamentally flawed" and urges a government policy of free services for all pregnant mothers, following the lead of some European nations. That comes on the heels of a report to Congress by the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, also urging broad new programs for prenatal care.

MUCH SLOWER PROGRESS

Triggering much of this concern is an unexpected slowdown in the normal steady decline in infant deaths in the first year after birth. In the first half of the 1980s, figures from the congressional study indicate, the average national rate of improvement slowed to a scant 2.7% a year after averaging 4.5% a year over the preceding decade. In some areas with concentrations of poor patients, the mortality rate is actually rising.

For many years, success in reducing infant deaths came fairly routinely through improved sanitation, nutrition and medical technology. Now, the potential of these methods has just about been exhausted. Future gains will have to come from better prenatal care, doctors and experts say.

Unfortunately, even as it becomes more crucial, the use of such care is deteriorating. The new NAS study shows that the percentage of pregnant women with late care or no care rose to 5.7% in 1985 from 5.2% in 1981.

A WIDESPREAD PROBLEM

In many urban areas, the situation is acute. At New York's Kings County Hospital, 15 of every 1,000 children born die in the first 28 days of life, largely because so many mothers show up to deliver with no advance care. Nearly a third of maternity patients arriving at Chicago's Cook County

Hospital haven't had prenatal care. Inadequate education about the need for care and financial barriers are to blame.

Here at the gray concrete Los Angeles County facility where Ms. Johnson gave birth, infant mortality has been on a grim and steady climb to 17.4 babies per 1,000 births from 12 in 1983. Fetal deaths are so common that the labor and delivery unit harbors an isolated room—No. 3—to keep grieving would be mothers from hearing joyous parents nearby.

"We're going backwards from what's already a primitive state," says one nurse in the neonatal intensive-care unit, rushing between incubators, many holding newborns barely surviving with malfunctioning and malformed bodies.

Time spent at King General—a 404-bed hospital built after the 1965 Watts riots in this heavily poor black and Hispanic area offers discouraging insights into the forces thwarting delivery of proper prenatal services to the poor. The picture is doubly ironic in view of the increased attention many middle-class couples pay to childbirth now, and the technological miracles that today allow parents to raise healthy children where their babies once would have been lost.

AVOIDING THE DOCTOR

Here, 30% of pregnant patients arrive with no previous care, three times the 1981 rate. Hospital resident physician Margaret Juarez tells of one woman arriving nine-months pregnant for her first visit to the hospital obstetrics clinic. Her baby's heart was barely beating and the mother was suffering from severe hypertension that pregnancy can produce. She was rushed to surgery, but her child, was suffocating from an overload of body fluids and lived only a week.

"It was a complete disaster," says Dr. Juarez, who says medication, bed rest and induced labor could have made all the difference. There are a host of barriers that can interfere with that happening.

"I hate doctors," says Janice Jones, trying to explain why she avoided care in four of her seven pregnancies. "Most of the time, all they do is stick needles in you and take blood." An intravenous tube in her arm, she's wiping streaks of tears from her cheeks. Her baby, born that morning, was so premature that it weighed less than a pound. It lived 30 minutes. She had been having problems, including bleeding, over the last week, but paid a friend \$3 to drive her to the hospital only when the pain became excruciating.

Sonya Johnson has a similar outlook. "I don't like doctors picking and poking at me," she says after her ill-fated delivery. "I don't think it's too necessary. They didn't do it when my mother was having kids. I have three kids at home; I never went to a doctor for them and they came out fine."

RELYING ON HOPE

Instead of medical care, she relied on wish fulfillment. "I had someone buy the crib, the basket, the playpen," she says, her tone turning somber. "I kept hoping she'd be born alive."

But there is more behind the lack of prenatal care among the poor than a distaste for doctors. "You could put prenatal care on every street corner in Watts, make it free, and not get every pregnant woman to come in" says King General developmental psychologist Kathy Sanders-Phillips. Some women have powerful reasons for staying away. In Watts, cocaine use is high, and ad-

dicts fear detection many cause the government to take away a newborn. Also, for some survival upstages caring for a baby in the womb.

On a return visit to the hospital, Adrienne Robinson tells of how three months pregnant, she began living alone in an abandoned car after her cocaine-smoking boyfriend beat her with a baseball bat, whipped her with an extension cord, and tried to move in another woman-friend.

Ms. Robinson saw doctors once, after contracting pneumonia, then moved into a motel with another homeless woman, who hallucinated, beat her and traded Ms. Robinson's federal pregnancy-related milk and food supplies for cocaine. Ms. Robinson ate potato chips and smoked cocaine. "I knew I was killing my baby, but I couldn't stop," she says, rocking Christian, born with syphilis and cocaine addiction.

DESIRE ISN'T ENOUGH

Some pregnant women here do seek prenatal care, eat fairly well, and avoid smoking or using drugs. A strongly family structure helps some. And often, "the woman's role and perception of herself is tied up with fertility and giving birth," says hospital social worker Edith Robinson.

Still, wanting care and getting it are different matters. "Prenatal care is more difficult to obtain today than it was in 1975," claims Ezra Davidson, chairman of the King General obstetrics department. Los Angeles County used to have more care clinics, and visits were free, he says. Now King General charges \$25 a visit and \$800 for delivery.

About 17% of American women of child-bearing age don't have health insurance, according to one health-research group. Fewer than half of women under the federal poverty line now qualify for federal Medicaid assistance, compared with nearly three-quarters in 1975. And more than a third of obstetricians won't take Medicaid patients because of mounting malpractice suits, low reimbursement rates and applications up to 54 pages long, another report says.

Some communities try to identify obviously pregnant women in need of prenatal care and to pull them into clinics. Typical is the Washington, DC, Better Babies Project, begun in 1986, where eight case-workers scour the streets for candidates. But after reviewing 31 such programs, the Institute of Medicine concludes most efforts are "naïve and wasteful" because the care system itself functions so poorly.

CROWDED, DRAB AND SLOW

A visit to King General's drab, crowded prenatal care waiting room quickly reveals that. A woman may wait—if lucky in a plastic chair, otherwise standing—most of the day to see a nurse or doctor. Men who accompany them sit on hallway floors, and children run about. Periodically, a nurse emerges from one of eight examining rooms to bellow out the name of the next patient. "It's not like the private sector where people are smiling and caring. We aren't user-friendly," says Dr. Davidson.

Angelina Marquez is in one of the exam rooms on her first visit. "The nurses here are very busy, you know," she says; then suggests some are downright surly. It has taken an entire morning to get this far. She's in her eighth month.

Arnita Williams says she avoided visits here because of the unfriendly system, and never made two scheduled appointments at a Los Angeles public clinic when she was six months pregnant because she felt too ill to pack herself and four kids onto a bus. She

got no prenatal care, and was rushed in four months ago to have her baby born prematurely at four pounds and without fully developed lungs.

Here now for a follow-up visit, she adjusts the oxygen intake that runs from the shiny chrome portable tank into nose tubes that supply Curtiss, the wide-eyed baby in her arms. "They tried to take her off the oxygen, but she turned blue," she says. "She has a 50-50 chance. The doctors tell me not to get my hopes up too high."

REPEATED DELAYS

Cheryl Cromwell, who two years ago lost an infant to intestinal pneumonia, says she went to a King General-affiliated health clinic for a more recent pregnancy at two months. She says she was told she had to miss two menstrual periods before she could have a pregnancy test. When she returned at three months and tested positive, she asked to see an abortion counselor—but a meeting couldn't be scheduled until her fifth month, by which time it was too late to abort.

Anemic and sick, she pleaded for an emergency exam ahead of her next scheduled visit. "I kept going in to see the doctor because my abdomen hurt," she says, but wasn't allowed to see one. By the time of her scheduled appointment, she had already delivered a three-pound boy at 29 weeks—premature due to a yeast infection. "We don't get treated like we were spending money," she says angrily, cradling a frail baby Deon in her muscular arms in a packed King General postnatal waiting room.

Cherry Poyotte, medical director of the affiliated Watts Health Foundation clinic where Ms. Cromwell first went, says he doesn't understand what happened, because the unit has walk-in doctor services to which Ms. Cromwell should have been able to have access.

Problems don't end with arrival at the hospital for birth, either. Labor and delivery rooms are often jammed; newborns may be lined up on a makeshift stretcher for lack of nursery space. The hospital has one fully operational ultrasound machine, the basic fetal monitoring device.

FEW MACHINES, FEW NURSES

At the newborn intensive care unit, licensed for 10 but holding 20, heart monitors are rotated from babies not fully stabilized to more pressing cases. Instead of the needed one nurse to one infant ratio, each nurse minds three.

Marta Hernandez, a physician at the hospital, recalls one woman arriving at the obstetrics clinic in the morning being referred to the labor and delivery unit because the clinic was short-staffed. The woman, attended by Dr. Hernandez, was repeatedly bumped for what seemed to be more urgent cases until late at night, when it was too late for procedures to inhibit labor. The woman delivered a two-pound, three-ounce baby that died 24 hours later, Dr. Hernandez says.

Even if doctors examine a woman as soon as she comes in, they often have no time to tell if her fetus is sufficiently developed or if a Caesarean section is crucial. Says Dr. Juarez: "It's not unusual for a woman to go into the operating room five minutes after coming in off the street. We don't even know her name."

Doctors are frustrated because they see daily how quick, inexpensive treatment at the right time would not only save money, but untold human misery. In a recent case, they figure a \$20 penicillin shot would have

wiped out the syphilis that led to a patient giving birth to a baby with cataracts, liver and heart problems, and a disease called rickets, which results in bent bones. Medical bills mounted to more than \$70,000 during the month that doctors fought to save the desperately ill infant in the hospital's intensive care unit. The baby's short life ended without it ever leaving the room.

**DOROTHY B. ADAMS HONORED
IN BAYONNE**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, a very fine and dedicated community leader is retiring after 20 years of service with the Bayonne Housing Authority. I would like the Members of the House of Representatives to know of her accomplishments.

Dorothy B. Adams will be honored at a testimonial retirement dinner to be held on October 22, 1988, at the Mackenzie Post, Avenue C, Bayonne.

For many years Mrs. Adams has served as a community service worker at the Bayonne Housing Authority helping many individuals, both lower income families and the elderly and handicapped with the daily problems of living.

Mrs. Adams was president of the Bayonne Branch of the NAACP during the birth of the Bayonne Interfaith Housing Corporation and initiated the Leased Housing Program.

Dorothy is the fourth of seven children born to Bessie E. Brooks and the late Reuben C. Brooks of Gloucester, VA. She has been married to Alfred W. Adams, Jr., since November 30, 1944. The couple has two children, Joyce Adams Sanchez, a registered nurse, and Alfred W. Adams III, a musician. They also have four grandchildren; Nichol, Chantel, Kyle, and Ceferino III.

Mrs. Adams community activities include: past president Washington School PTA, past den mother—Cub Scouts of Friendship Baptist Church, past secretary—Bayonne NAACP, first woman president—Bayonne NAACP, life membership chairperson, Bayonne NAACP and Freedom Fund Worker, having raised over \$50,000 during those years, past advisor, Bayonne Housing Authority Unit Council/Committee to Rename Bayonne Public Library, member of the Mayor's Advisory Board under Mayor Francis Fitzpatrick and Mayor Dennis Collins, volunteer Bayonne Hospital, past commissioner of the Liberty State Park—appointed by Governor Brendan T. Byrne, member of board of directors—Bayonne Branch NAACP, member of Bayonne Cable Review Board, first vice president Bayonne Branch NAACP, and life member National NAACP.

She has been the recipient of many awards since she graduated as high school Valedictorian in her class and attended St. Peter's College: Secretary Award, Bayonne NAACP—1961, National Council of Christians and Jews/Bayonne Chapter 1975, Mary McCloud Bethune Award for Outstanding Community Service 1981, life membership, Washington

School Parent Teachers Association, Outstanding Citizens Award, District 3 VFW and Ladies Auxiliary 1981, Outstanding Member Award, State of New Jersey—Liberty State Park Public Advisory Commission 1980, Outstanding Life Membership Chairperson Award Bayonne NAACP 1981, Outstanding Community Services Award in the City of Bayonne, Past Exalted Ruler Council No. 11—1986, Sojourner Truth Award—Motherhood, Sickle Cell Anemia, Inc. of Jersey City 1985, Community Service Award Bayonne Branch NAACP 1988, and Who's Who of American Women—12th Edition 1981-1982.

Mrs. Adams feels that she has received the true rewards from helping to do a lot of little things for little people, including fighting for a playground for neighborhood children in the 20th Street area in the 1970's. As PTA president of Washington School, she purchased a TV set enabling the children to watch the Space Program. She spearheaded the first senior citizens' bus to the super market. She helped a local barber to obtain the payments of thousands of dollars owed to him and private individuals during the code enforcement program in the 1970's. She initiated the request for a black representative to be placed on the Board of Commissions of the Bayonne Housing Authority in the city of Bayonne. Finally, she spearheaded the introduction of ethnic books in the Bayonne School System.

A dedicated church member, she has been a member of Friendship Baptist Church of Bayonne since 1946. She has been a past Sunday School Teacher, having taught Sunday School for 15 years. She has been a member of the Deaconess Board and Assistant Secretary as well as a member of the Bible Class. She was also a past member of the Senior Choir and Gospel Chorus as well as past president's Laymen's Department Trustee Aid.

When asked which of her awards she liked the best, Mrs. Adams said that she cherished most the personal satisfaction of knowing "I did my very best for the past 20 years in serving the tenants and the Housing Authority and the people of the city of Bayonne."

I am sure my colleagues here in the House of Representatives wish to join in this tribute to Mrs. Dorothy B. Adams, an outstanding member of the Bayonne community. In her retirement, I hope she continues to find time to solve human problems by assisting those in need with her good works.

WORK FORCE LITERACY: ECONOMIC CHALLENGE OF THE 1990'S

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, one of the key challenges facing us in Congress is preparing our youth and adult workers for the workplace of tomorrow. We must expand the notion of literacy beyond the 3 R's to match the technological demands of future offices and factories. As America stands on the brink of the next century, our stature as a major economic power hangs in the balance.

My colleagues and I on the Congressional Sun Belt Caucus, in conjunction with the Sun Belt Institute, issued a study recently focusing on this workplace literacy crisis and its economic impact. The report, "Meeting the Economic Challenge of the 1990s: Workforce Literacy in the South," documents the tragic cycle of undereducation and underemployment in the South. I was privileged to cochair the task force producing this study, along with Representative HAL ROGERS of Kentucky.

This study is more than a document designed to gather dust on a sociologist's shelf. It is a plan of action, laying out policy recommendations that I hope we can bring to the forefront of the 101st Congress. We must move quickly to develop a coordinated, targeted approach to literacy, an approach that will benefit both the Sun Belt and the Nation.

The Federal Government must assume a leadership role in this crisis, acting as a catalyst to improve the accessibility and effectiveness of basic education programs. I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in this effort to avert a workplace literacy crisis in the coming years. We cannot afford to do otherwise if we are to ensure a prosperous future for our Nation and its workers.

**GENERAL PINOCHET
COMMENDED**

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, during the last year, my liberal friends on the other side of the aisle have said again and again: "General Pinochet will never allow a free election to be held in Chile, he will stop at nothing to remain in power." Well, on October 5 a monumental event occurred in Chile, General Pinochet's government conducted a fair plebiscite where the Chilean voters were asked to choose whether or not they wanted him to continue in power for another 8 years. The results of the plebiscite showed a decisive victory for the "no" voters, or those opposed to the government. Pinochet's opponents formed a coalition of 16 parties to oust General Pinochet, winning 54 percent of the vote.

Although General Pinochet lost the plebiscite, he deserves the highest level of commendation because he voluntarily submitted himself to the will of the people, and in so doing, moved Chile one step further in the direction of democracy. Elections for a new legislature will soon be held, followed by an open government election in 1989. There is every reason to believe that the government will allow Chile to pass through these significant stages toward the restoration of democracy. Once again the good people of Chile will be able to exercise their right to determine their own future.

General Pinochet must further be commended for rescuing Chile from the Marxist dictator Allende, who suspended the Constitution and thus abolished the Chilean tradition of democracy based on free enterprise. Allende expropriated private property, persecuted innocent people for political reasons, cre-

ated an alliance with both Cuba and the Soviet Union, destroyed the economy through a brutal policy of economic mismanagement, and finally in sum, came dangerously close to creating a Communist state. General Pinochet did the right thing and overthrew this terrible government and started the long and difficult process of rebuilding the economic institutions that are so vital for the recreation of democracy.

The Chilean economy is now the envy of its neighbors; inflation is the lowest in Latin America, resting at 15 percent down from over 800 percent under Allende. The unemployment rate stands at 7.5 percent and the gross national product is growing at a rate that exceeds 5 percent. The government's budget is in balance, something that we in Washington should emulate. These economic trends are significant because a truly free society, based on democratic principles, can only be created and maintained if its people are free to engage in private commerce. Pinochet must now be viewed as the savior of the Chilean tradition of democracy.

In the coming year, Chile will face many challenges in both the economic and political spheres. Over 16 parties will now compete against each other in an attempt to win the hearts of the people. The large divisions that separate these parties will surely create an atmosphere conducted with dignity and respect for the rule of law and order. For those who believe that the current government has been discredited in the plebiscite, it is worth remembering that General Pinochet did receive 43 percent of the vote, and hence, there is every reason to believe that a conservative candidate, committed to maintaining Pinochet's progress, will be elected.

In conclusion, we must salute the progress that has been made in Chile and commit ourselves to a policy of friendship toward the people of Chile. Now is not the time to bash the Chileans, as my friends from the liberal wing of the other party are so prone to do. No; now is the time to work with the government of Chile to help the people of Chile realize their dream of democracy.

IN MEMORIAM: CRAIG RAUPE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, last week I lost one of the first friends I made when I came to Washington. Craig Raupe, your longtime assistant who later became a public relations executive, and I met shortly after my election to Congress. During the months before I was sworn in, Craig gave me invaluable advice that helped to make my early days in Washington a success.

The advice Craig gave me was grounded in his 30 years of experience on Capitol Hill and in the political arena. Craig was generous with his time and loyal in his friendship. His good counsel was not a one-time affair. Craig was always available for assistance whenever I needed him.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join me in sending our deepest sympathy to

Craig's longtime companion and partner, Jeanne Campbell, and his family on his untimely passing. I know my first 4 years as a Member of this body have been immeasurably better having known Craig.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Richard Pearson's excellent obituary in the Washington Post detailing Craig's wonderfully diverse life be reprinted in the RECORD at this point. Mr. Pearson's article shows that Craig Raupe was indeed a rare individual.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 16, 1988]

BUEL CRAIG RAUPE, EX-AIDE TO JIM WRIGHT, DIES AT 62

(By Richard Pearson)

Buel Craig Raupe, 62, a public relations executive who was a former Foreign Service officer, Eastern Airlines executive and aide to House Speaker Jim C. Wright (D-Tex.), when Wright was a representative and majority leader, died Oct. 14 at Washington Hospital Center. He had an abdominal aneurysm.

He was a partner in the Washington legislative counseling and public relations firm of Campbell and Raupe, which he helped found in 1954. He served in the Foreign Service in Indonesia and South Vietnam from 1960 to 1963. He also had worked in the Alliance for Progress program and had been head of the Agency for International Development's congressional liaison staff before joining Eastern in 1965. He was a vice president with Eastern until 1975.

Despite this varied career, Mr. Raupe probably will be best remembered for his years on Capitol Hill as an aide to Wright. He joined Wright in the early 1950s, when the future speaker of the House was mayor of Weatherford, Tex. Mr. Raupe accompanied him to Washington, where he became, as administrative assistant, the head of his staff.

He was there to help mastermind and manage Wright's upset election to Congress in 1954 and his razor-thin victory as majority leader in 1976. During his years on the Hill, Mr. Raupe gained a reputation as one of the figures who, though anonymous to the public, are of great importance to the institutions they serve. As the voice and will of the majority leader, Mr. Raupe's reach was the equal of many well-known representatives. He worked for Wright on the Hill from 1955 to 1960, and again from 1975 to 1979.

In both the 1960 and 1964 presidential elections, he served as coordinator of ethnic minorities for the Democratic National Committee. After leaving Wright's staff, he taught at the University of Texas before founding his lobbying organization.

Mr. Raupe had homes in Washington and his native Granbury, Tex.

He served with the Navy in the Pacific during World War II. He received bachelor's and master's degrees in political science at North Texas State University. He also did graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and American University.

Before entering politics, he had been a high school principal, taught government and economics at West Texas State University, and served as chairman of the social science department at Weatherford College. Wright once told a reporter that he met Mr. Raupe while serving as mayor of Weatherford. He wrote the new professor a "welcome to town" letter.

Mr. Raupe visited him, told him he did not have any money, and needed a job until school started. Wright gave him the job of

running the town swimming pool. After that, he became a close adviser and campaign aid. And after that close 1954 election, Mr. Raupe drove to Washington in his 1937 Chrysler as head of the new representative's office.

He was a Mason and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

His wife of 35 years, the former Joyce Adkins, died in 1983. Survivors include his companion and business partner, Jeanne Campbell of Washington; two sons, Carl and Joel, and a brother, Hugh, all of Granbury; a sister, Mary Price of Fort Worth, and three grandchildren.

WHEN BOB DIED HOMELESS

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, for those who have not had the opportunity to see it, I would like to share a very touching and thought-provoking account of the life and death of one homeless American.

The following commentary by Mrs. Joan G. Evangelisti appeared in the October 3 issue of Newsweek.

WHEN BOB DIED HOMELESS

(By Joan G. Evangelisti)

Behind every homeless American there is, somewhere, a family in pain. No man is an island. Not you, not I, not the man with no toes, who died in his car on a parking lot in Milwaukee, Wis., last June. He was somebody's father, somebody's son, somebody's brother. He was my brother.

The local newspaper concluded, initially, that Bob was a victim of heat exhaustion. Three hours after his body had been found, his temperature still registered an unbelievable 110 degrees. Yet I did not need to see the coroner's report, issued two weeks later, to know that the weather, while the most immediate, was the least of his problems.

My brother was an alcoholic. He knew it. Everyone who knew him knew it. Few knew it in more detail than the many doctors and support staff who treated him at the VA hospital. They made it quite clear; he had to stop drinking.

Over the years, Bob had required treatment for acute pancreatitis, neurological difficulties and skin rashes. In February of 1986, on a bitterly cold evening in Wisconsin, he was found unconscious in his parked car. He ended up losing all of his toes and very nearly his life. At the age of 42, at a time when most men are approaching the prime of their lives, my brother was declared by his government to be permanently disabled. He walked with a cane and wore shoes that were half filled with foam.

Still he drank, and, from time to time, entered rehabilitation programs. Until the end, he was thought of as "someone who had a lot of potential." Charming and glib, he always seemed able to put his best foot forward—even when that was physically difficult.

On the hot summer day that Bob died, he was homeless, unemployed, disabled and intoxicated. His driver's license still listed his family's address, although he had been divorced for five years. For this reason the medical examiner notified his ex-wife as the next of kin. She later agreed to pick up his

car and other possessions. She and their three sons spent an agonizing week examining the car's contents, trying to piece together the fabric of his life.

What emerged was heartening and disheartening, comforting and infuriating. Bob had a life. There were bank statements, receipts for purchases, letters written and received. There were articles about alcoholism and pamphlets describing treatment programs. There were empty liquor bottles and one, purchased the morning of his death, that was half full. There were his special shoes.

He was connected—he was assisted by every level of government. He received veterans' benefits and a disability income. And in spite of his long history of failed attempts, the county had had enough confidence in his potential to place him in a nine-month treatment program that required eventual reimbursement by the patient.

EXTENDED FAMILY

Bob also had friends who sent him get-well cards during his hospitalizations. His VA counselor was so grief-stricken when he learned of his death that he could not immediately compose himself. Even Bob's former wife had continued to keep in touch, encouraging him (unsuccessfully) to see their three sons. She had tried to help for 13 years before filing for divorce. "I might have kept trying," she once told me, "but he was selling the furniture. The children and I could not survive." His best friend had tried. Our widowed mother died trying. And one of Bob's sons pleaded to see the body before it was buried. But a call to the undertaker convinced my sister-in-law that this final request should be denied. It had to be—the autopsy had left him unsuitable for viewing.

Behind the homeless American who was my brother, there is a family in pain: one sister, one brother, three sons, and an ex-wife who still cared. There exists, also, an extended family, a corps of medical and mental-health and social-service professionals who tried in vain to reverse the downward spiral of my brother's life. Bob failed to make it in a system that worked.

I grieve for him, as much for the way he lived as for the way he died. I have experienced profound sorrow and intense anguish. I confess that I have felt, also, a kind of jaded relief in knowing that his tragic life is over.

Outwardly, my brother's death has had little effect on my carefully orchestrated, middle-class lifestyle. I hadn't seen him in eight years nor spoken to him in three. It's not as though there will be one less present under the Christmas tree this year.

But my inner life, well, that's another matter. In grief there is growth and in growth, change. I have learned to recognize and respect my limitations. I have learned to never, ever, pass judgment on a family in crisis. And, finally, I have learned to accept responsibility for my choices without carrying a burden of guilt.

This is not to say that I am in any way proud of the emotional distance I so purposefully cultivated between my brother and me. I could have reached out to him, but at what price? As did his mother, as did his best friend, I might have taken him in only to have my own family mistreated and hurt. And to what end?

What, if anything, would have made a difference? No one will know. What great, unquenchable need was alcohol called on to fill? No one will know that either. For my brother, these were the questions of a life-

time. An inability to find the answers cost him his life.

No man is an island. We are all, during the course of our lives, connected, attached, part of a whole. Yet in the end, each of us bears the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of his life, for better or for worse, 'til death do us part.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. DENNIS R. RANKIN

HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, before the 100th Congress adjourns, I wanted to take the time to recognize and honor the career of an outstanding Army officer who will soon retire after 20 years of service to his country.

I met Lt. Col. Dennis R. Rankin through his current assignment in the Operations Branch of the Army Office of Legislative Liaison in the Pentagon and soon learned to appreciate his candid and forthright approach to the complex and usually challenging relationship between Congress and the Department of the Army. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I have a deep regard for the essential service provided by the congressional liaison department of our military services and believe Lieutenant Colonel Rankin exemplifies the combination of dedication and ability necessary for the job and crucial to maintaining strong and open lines of communication between these branches of Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Rankin will depart the Army as a highly decorated combat veteran who served our Nation valiantly in Vietnam and Korea. He began his Army career by receiving his Army commission following completion of Officer Candidate School and joined the proud ranks of the infantry in 1969. Following a brief stint at Fort Lewis, WA in late 1969 Second Lieutenant Rankin arrived in Pleiku, Republic of South Vietnam for his tour as an advisor to a Vietnamese ARVN battalion. His arrival in Vietnam coincided with a crucial turning point for American involvement in the conflict reflected in the adoption of the "Vietnamization" strategy designed to transition most of the war fighting duties to the South Vietnamese Armed Forces or ARVN. The ARVN 42d Infantry Battalions under Lieutenant Rankin's guidance were assigned the responsibility of patrolling the forbidding mountainous jungle terrain of the "Tri-Border" region, bracketed by the Vietnamese cities of Kontum and Pleiku in the East and the Cambodian and Laotian borders to the West. It was precisely through this region that North Vietnam channeled a major artery of its logistical lifeline to the South, the Ho Chi Minh trail.

During his 1 year tour with the ARVN battalions, Lieutenant Rankin saw extensive combat action against the enemy and compiled an impressive record of awards, commendations and decorations in recognition of his heroism and valor in combat. Below is a brief summary of the decorations received during this period:

December, 1969: Bronze Star Medal with valor; January, 1970: Army Commendation Medal with valor; February, 1970: Army Com-

mandation Medal with valor (first oak leaf cluster); March, 1970: Bronze Star Medal with valor (first oak leaf cluster); Bronze Star Medal with valor (second oak leaf cluster); Silver Star; Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Silver Star; and Silver Star (first oak leaf cluster).

By the time he completed his Vietnam tour, he also received several meritorious service medals, the Air Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, three Vietnam Service Medals, the coveted Combat Infantryman's Badge and various campaign ribbons.

Arriving back in the United States in November 1970, the now Captain Rankin was assigned to what were to be various positions in the Washington, DC area. During this period, he obtained a bachelors of science degree in history from George Washington University.

In 1975, Captain Rankin joined the 1st Army Headquarters at Fort Polk, LA as the assistant S3 officer. In mid-1976, he took command of Bravo Company, 1st Battalion, 61st Mechanized Infantry also at Fort Polk. After 1 year, he moved to the assistant G1 position at headquarters, 5th Mechanized Infantry Division at Fort Polk.

In 1978, Captain Rankin returned to the Washington, DC area as an infantry branch assignment officer at the military personnel center [MILPERCEN] in Alexandria, VA. While assigned to MILPERCEN he completed airborne training in 1980 and the Army's Command Staff College in 1981. Promoted to major in 1980, Major Rankin completed his assignment with MILPERCEN in 1981 and was assigned to Camp Greaves, South Korea as executive officer of the 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment. This unit serves in the austere reaches of upper South Korea as the last American infantry battalion still on the demilitarized zone, which remains in a high state of alert due to recurring hostilities.

Completing his South Korean tour in September 1982, Major Rankin returned to the Washington, DC area and joined the Army Inspector General's Office where he remained until early 1985. During this period he attended George Washington University at night and received a masters of science degree in management information systems.

In 1985, he joined the Operations Branch of the Army Office of Legislative Liaison and he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in early 1986. Assigned the responsibility for tracking and representing budget issues and the Army's chemical modernization program in Congress, Lieutenant Colonel Rankin's tenure has witnessed final approval for U.S. production of binary chemical weapons and the emergence of a working consensus on how to proceed with the controversial plan to dispose of the existing chemical weapons stockpile. Although I have serious objections to the Army's demilitarization plan and have found myself opposing many aspects of the program, Lieutenant Colonel Rankin has ably and thoughtfully represented the Army's position throughout the years. In fact, I firmly believe Lieutenant Colonel Rankin has played an instrumental role in the ability of the Army and Congress to work productively toward a lasting solution to this urgent national problem.

Mr. Speaker, although I hope this brief tribute will highlight and document Dennis Rankin's many contributions to his country, I realize that it cannot adequately begin to express the gratitude and debt we owe him for the selfless commitment to duty and excellence in service to the American people. I am personally gratified and honored to have known and worked with this fine military officer and today join his friends and colleagues in wishing him every success in his future pursuits.

**A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT
BADHAM AND ERNEST KONNYU**

HON. DAN LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize two distinguished colleagues and fellow Members of our California delegation to the 100th Congress who will, along with myself, be leaving when we adjourn.

By way of seniority, I will begin with our dear friend and longtime legislator ROBERT BADHAM from the 40th Congressional District in Orange County. My own district, the 42d, is adjacent to BOB's, and I have had the opportunity to work with him on several efforts relating to small businesses and the defense industry. It is with deep regret that I acknowledge his retirement after completing six terms in the House, for I have so enjoyed our cooperative efforts.

Before BOB was elected to the House, he served for 14 years in the California Assembly. All total he has spent 28 years of his life as a legislator. His commitment to the House and the assembly merits commendation.

As an assemblyman, he not only held the longest tenure in Sacramento from Orange County of any elected legislator, but he was responsible for the law initiating personalized license plates.

Upon election to the House in 1976, he established himself as a thoughtful and articulate legislator; a solidly conservative Republican; a loyal supporter of Ronald Reagan, especially relating to defense policies; and a man who pursues his interests with zeal.

BOB's secret to success has always been: "If a job is worth doing, it's worth doing your very best." This motto has been characteristic of his life. In exploring his varied interests, he has added firsthand experience and knowledge to many issues he has been concerned about, particularly defense. Pursuing these interests has enhanced his ability to respond to legislative challenges.

BOB is the third ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee, and is ranking member on the Procurement Subcommittee. He was the 1980 and 1981 chairman of the Task Force on Defense for the Republican Research Committee. BOB's interest in defense has led him to be deeply involved in the development and deployment of classified and nonclassified weapons systems, and he has worked extensively with the North Atlantic Assembly, the legislative arm of NATO. He has, since 1981, been a delegate to this assembly, a member of the Assembly's Military

Committee; and, since 1983, he has been a corapporteur of the North Atlantic Assembly Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation.

According to the 1987 voting scores in Congressional Quarterly, BOB is strongly committed to President Reagan's administration. His measured support of Reagan's policies is well over 70 percent. He is a diligent advocate for the Republican Party, having been a member of many Republican committees and delegations, among them the 1982 chairman of the Republican Study Committee.

In his district, BOB has persistently pushed for air traffic safety measures, and promoted the Santa Ana River project to help reduce flooding. According to the National Taxpayers Union, which objectively measures the performance of Congressmen on spending issues, BOB has opposed excessive Government spending 60 percent in 1987. Concern for the well-being of his constituents, displayed in legislative measures in these areas, is what BOB BADHAM is all about—28 years of devotion to the people of his district.

As he retires this year to pursue writing, lecturing, and private enterprise, we will sorely miss the many years of experience and knowledge he has brought to the people's house.

Our other friend whom I would like to recognize is ERNEST KONNYU from the 12th Congressional District of California, the center of the U.S. microchip industry in the heart of Silicon Valley.

ERNIE is a freshman member of our House, elected in 1986, and we will all miss his hard work, fervent dedication to supporting our Republican Party, strong fight against communism, and his concern for his constituents. It was his solid, conservative, Reagan Republican voting record that made our 18 member California delegation a unified bloc for free markets, anticommunism, and freedom. ERNIE will be missed greatly.

ERNIE came to Congress after 6 years of service in the California State Assembly where he chaired the Republican Policy Committee. Not only did his strong support for the GOP begin there, but he is also past president of four California local Republican clubs and has been praised for his loyal work on behalf of the party by President Reagan, minority leader BOB MICHEL, and various other Republican delegations. According to Congressional Quarterly, he stands firm behind President Reagan's policies with a 72 percent supportive voting record in 1987. He indeed is a deeply dedicated colleague and member of our party.

Not only does ERNIE so solidly endorse the GOP, but he is a zealous opponent of communism. Having been born in Hungary, moved to a camp for displaced persons, and came to America at the age of 12, ERNIE knows what it is like to live under the threat of communism and as a refugee. He carries his strong anti-Communist beliefs with him into politics, and uses every opportunity to speak out for those beliefs.

Along with his enthusiasm for democracy comes his persistence in advancing the needs of his constituents. While in the State legislature, ERNIE established himself as a strong advocate for welfare reform. He was a point man for Greater Avenues for Independence [GAIN], a new welfare program approved by the legislature in 1985. GAIN's combination of

workfare and targeting makes it an important improvement over current public assistance systems. Last year, the House adopted ERNIE's workfare amendment to the Stewart McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This distinguished ERNIE as being the first Republican freshman in 1987 to have an amendment adopted on the House floor. He is concerned about taxes, and based on the National Taxpayers Union 1987 study, supported cutting Government spending 63 percent of the time.

But perhaps most importantly, ERNIE is an example of the fulfillment of the American dream. He came to this country to freely pursue his goals and ambitions. He was successful. He achieved his goals and became a spokesman for the American people—not just for those born here, but for many who, like himself, came from abroad to pursue liberty, freedom, and their dreams.

ERNIE has been a very valuable, devoted Member of our 100th Congress and one whom we will miss. We wish him much success.

**SAMMY DAVIS, JR. NATIONAL
LIVER INSTITUTE ESTAB-
LISHED IN NEW JERSEY**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the occasion at a social function to meet a most celebrated American entertainer who is devoting his life and talents to a good cause. The individual I speak of, Sammy Davis, Jr., appeared at the Meadowlands in East Rutherford, NJ, with Frank Sinatra and Liza Minelli.

Mr. Davis took time out the evening before his appearance to attend a fund-raising function to establish a National Liver Institute.

The National Liver Institute is under the direction and guidance of Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, an internationally renowned liver specialist. Dr. Leevy is the scientific director and professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the New Jersey Medical School.

We in Jersey City remember Dr. Leevy's professionalism well when Seton Hall Medical School utilized the facility of our medical center before moving to Newark. The National Liver Institute is already making many lasting contributions in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of liver disease. This is the only national medical resource center devoted solely to patient care, education, and research for liver disease.

Sammy Davis, Jr., who had a liver problem, became interested in this cause in 1984. He has publicly drawn attention to diseases of the liver and is lending his name and efforts to the National Liver Institute. In hope of conveying the message that people should not abuse alcohol and drugs or take a healthy liver for granted. The numerous friends and admirers of Sammy Davis, Jr. are supporting its expansion and eventual development of satellites in the United States and other countries to achieve its objectives.

The liver, man's largest and most versatile internal organ, is a veritable dynamo that performs some 500 separate functions as the major processor, refiner, and storage center of the body. It has four main functions: the uptake of foods for conversion into energy and for tissue building; the storage of food-stuffs or their products for later use; the acceptance of drugs or chemicals for elimination or change into a useful product; and the production of bile—which aids digestion—in addition to producing clotting factors, enzymes, antibodies, and regulation of fat, carbohydrate, and protein metabolism.

Liver disease kills more than a million people each year worldwide; cirrhosis or scarring of the liver is the fourth leading cause of death in men aged 10 to 59 in the United States. Approximately 1 out of every 250 Americans develop some form of hepatitis—inflammation of the liver—each year; gallstones due to abnormal liver function are present in 10 percent of people over 60 years of age; liver damage is a common component of infectious diseases, heart failure, diabetes, cancer, and alcohol or drug abuse. Primary liver cancer is the most common cancer in the world. Despite the occurrence of liver disease in people of all ages, economic levels and ethnic or cultural groups, until now, it has not received proper attention. The National Liver Institute is attempting to correct this.

A major objective of the Sammy Davis, Jr. National Liver Institute, whose homebase is on the campus of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey in Newark, is to provide up-to-date information on diseases of the liver for the public and the medical profession. In collaboration with the International Committee on Informatics in Hepatology, it serves as a central information resource for liver disease and is updating nomenclature and diagnostic criteria, compiling a computerized knowledge base and developing an expert system for decisionmaking to facilitate diagnosis and treatment of liver disease.

Survival after liver damage depends on the ability to interrupt causative factors and initiate the repair process. Available technology makes it possible to stimulate liver repair, protect the organ from some toxic agents, and transplant the irreversibly injured liver. Liver Day is intended to remind all Americans of the importance of protecting their liver. This requires use of specific preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic measures, as well as support of research on mechanisms responsible for liver disease and development of better methods for its control.

December 8 is declared National Liver Day each year to acknowledge the efforts of the Sammy Davis, Jr. National Liver Institute.

It is my desire to work with Sammy Davis, Jr., Dr. Leevy, and the National Liver Institute to seek ways of finding a cure for this problem.

I am certain that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives are pleased to learn of this excellent social and humane work by Sammy Davis, Jr. and the great work being conducted by Dr. Carroll M. Leevy at the National Liver Institute, which is headquartered in the New Jersey Medical School.

A FRESH VIEW OF SOUTH AFRICA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, what most Americans know about South Africa they learn on TV or read in newspapers and magazines. By the time the information is disseminated, it has already been digested by a number of individuals, often with varying viewpoints. As a result, Americans are left with a distorted view of South Africa. The mention of South Africa tends to stir up visions of racial riots, police brutality, and antiapartheid demonstrations. Although such instances do occur, they are hardly commonplace.

What many Americans do not know is that South Africa has experienced considerable reforms over the past number of years. In 1984 a law was passed that provided for equal opportunities and standards in education. In fact, close to 25 percent of the national budget is allocated to black education and black housing development. In the past, blacks were not allowed to own their own homes, now approximately 30 percent living in or around cities are homeowners.

I am not suggesting that the situation facing blacks in South Africa is acceptable. Their lack of representation in the Government is certainly deplorable. However, I believe it is important for Americans to face the fact that the social and political climate is improving and sanctions or other adverse action on the part of the United States will only interfere with their progress.

Because of the media's tremendous power over public opinion, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues who have not had the opportunity to travel to South Africa, an unprejudiced report of a recent traveler to the country.

[From Washington Dateline]

SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS: HARMFUL AND FUTILE

(By Magee Lang)

In April, a group of American businessmen and women arrived in South Africa on a fact-finding trip at the invitation of friends to come "see for yourself" the truth about what is going on in that country.

We had done our homework before leaving, so we knew that the southernmost point of the African continent was inhabited by Hottentots and Bushmen when Bartolomea Dias, the Portuguese navigator, first landed on the southern cape in 1488.

The Dutch East India Company established a supply base for their sailing ships on the way to the Indies in 1652, a year before New York was established. The Boers (Dutch for farmer) set up the first permanent white settlement to grow food for that base in 1657.

With this basic knowledge of South Africa's early history, we arrived in Johannesburg. During the following weeks, we traveled throughout the country meeting with private citizens and with leaders of government, business, industry and religion.

We received a warm welcome wherever we went from Johannesburg, high on the interior plateau, to Durban, a large seaport on the Indian Ocean, to Capetown on the

southernmost point of the African continent.

We were invited to visit an independent black homeland and an independent black nation. It was a cross section of life in South Africa that we witnessed.

We were given a tour of Soweto, the all-black township just outside of Johannesburg, by a representative of the black township council. He showed us the shacks of migrant workers and poor blacks. Then, to our surprise, he showed us another area with hundreds of neat homes with vegetable and flower gardens, homes of middle class blacks, doctors, lawyers and businessmen.

These were elegant homes where the cars in the carports were everything from Toyotas to BMWs, Jaguars, Mercedes and Alfa Romeos. The most luxurious homes in the area the blacks call "Beverly Hills" are those of Anglican Bishop Tutu and Winnie Mandela, the wife of the jailed leader of the African National Congress, a communist-dominated organization. Most of the money for Winnie Mandela's 22-room house in the heart of Soweto was donated by foreign sources.

We flew to Ulundi, Kwazulu at the invitation of the Chief of Zulu tribe Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi. This is the largest tribe in Africa, 6 million strong. The chief is also president of Inkatha, a black political party which claims 1.5 million members.

Though Chief Buthelezi is unequivocally opposed to apartheid, he is working with the present government to gradually bring blacks into full participation in the future of South Africa.

This intelligent and charismatic black leader spoke movingly of the need for peaceful solutions. Telling us that sanctions not only harm the people of his homeland but all South African blacks, he asked us to urgently carry this message back to the United States, to our Congress and our people.

We requested permission to visit Ciskei, an all-black nation that opted for independence rather than homeland status in 1980. This is a nation about the size of Delaware, which under the direction of its president Dr. Leslie Sebe, is building a country with the help of South African government subsidies. With a population of approximately 1.5 million people, Ciskei has an endless supply of labor, which has been of interest to foreign investors, especially the Taiwanese who have brought capital into the country.

Our host in Ciskei was the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. W. Blie. He, too, stated that sanctions hurt the blacks more than the whites and that disinvestment was a way of strangling black enterprise. This young nation has built a small modern city, has developed cottage industries, has a small functioning steel mill, a handweaving factory and a clothing factory but they need doctors, nurses and teachers to train their people. This is a challenge for all black Africa.

In Capetown, we met with the deputy minister of foreign affairs. Again sanctions were blamed for impeding South Africa's progress in solving its problems.

We learned that the people of South Africa no longer trust our government nor our news media.

There is no doubt that the entire country is working to solve the problem of apartheid. Certainly the message we got from all the South Africans with whom we spoke, blacks and whites, was "We are making

progress. Please do not put road blocks such as sanctions in our way."

MAKING CITIES LIVABLE

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of this body the work of the Center for Urban Well-Being. The Center held its 4th International Conference March 8-12, 1988, in Charleston, SC. The theme of the conference was "Making Cities Livable" and it was a forum for hundreds of speakers and participants from 37 States and 11 countries to present ideas as to how to achieve this goal. The conference was organized by Dr. Suzanne Crowhurst Lennard, who, along with her husband, Dr. Henry L. Lennard, have spearheaded the effort to improve both the physical and spiritual quality of urban life.

The Honorable Joseph P. Riley, Jr., mayor of Charleston, SC, and former president of the United States Conference of Mayors, summarized the purpose of the conference: "to collectively forge the tools to build cities worthy of their people, cities conducive to public happiness and for the common good * * *." The mayor's city was chosen as the site for the conference because of its success in restoring old buildings; providing attractive and livable public housing; and well-planned development—some of the characteristics of a livable city.

Among the topics discussed at the conference were: architecture and urban design, public art, and public housing. In one session, Wolf Von Eckardt stressed the goals of architecture and urban design: to reflect the history and meaning of the place; to provide a joyful setting for people; and to respect the context and feeling of the people.

I believe that an effort should be made across the country to make sure that our cities are attractive and conducive to the interaction of people by preserving open, grassy areas and market places, among other things. Bad zoning practices, over development, and ill-advised traffic planning should be avoided.

A number of issues and concerns for the urban environment have been highlighted in the Making Cities Livable Newsletter, the news organ of the Center for Urban Well-Being. Because of the critical nature and importance of some of these issues, several highly important articles from the newsletter are hereby offered in their entirety:

THE JUST CITY

(By Henry L. Lennard)

For cities to be considered just members of all groups who live in the city must have access to opportunities and resources, whether these are jobs, education, affordable housing, or quality of everyday life.

The human and physical environment must be conducive to the optimal realization of each person's potential and faculty for human relationships, for festivity, joy and pleasure. Yet, the well-being and full development of some must *not* occur at the expense of depriving others of these same possibilities.

In this respect cities have a special responsibility to children: they must provide children with opportunities to develop their potential and ability to become fully human—their capacity for curiosity, trust, a sense of wonder and desire to explore, competencies for rich and diverse human relationships, and attention and interest in the natural and physical environment. As adults, children will return to their cities this investment, through their loyalty and interest.

Cities also have a special responsibility to the elderly. Much modern city planning and urban redevelopment has primarily benefited working adult males, but has been detrimental to the social and psychological needs of the elderly. Cities should provide hospitable public places where the elderly can be with each other and be part of the everyday life of the community, retaining contact with persons of all ages, especially with the young, for their mutual benefit.

The thought that justice implies friendship and neighborly relations among members of a community was already realized by the Greek philosophers. Just cities generate and facilitate viable human relationships, opportunities for friendship, for knowing and being known, for the affirmation of each person's dignity, potential, and contribution.

For cities to be just implies wisdom, and wisdom requires an understanding of how different facets of social life are interconnected and inter-related.

It is not wise to plan patterns of traffic flow without considering movement requirements of the elderly, or without considering how children may be provided the opportunities to meet friends and play near their homes.

It is not wise to think of cities as an accumulation of disconnected fragments. For too long cities, especially our U.S. cities, have grown cancerously, with residential, business and shopping activities separated and unrelated; with traffic routes dividing the city; with buildings designed and placed without connection to each other and to the city as a whole; with a lack of order and reason in the design and sequence of streets and places.

There is a direct relation between the physical disorganization of the city and the social disorganization of urban life; between the indifferences expressed in the physical environment and the brutalization of human relationships.

The uncaring face of architecture and inhospitality of public places are inextricably connected to the social problems we are all so concerned with. Just as the mind-body distinction turned out to be a conceptual error, so are we beginning to recognize that the physical and social aspects of city life are two aspects of the same phenomenon, each mirroring the other!

To treat persons fairly, with attention and caring—messages that can be expressed both in social policies and in the built environment—establishes a legacy that is repaid with trust and responsible behaviour. When persons feel uncared for, unjustly treated, suspicion and antisocial behaviour ensues. Therefore, the city must engender trust in its inhabitants.

A fragmented community is not just! A community cannot be said to exist in a landscape composed of pockets of persons who know, or wish to know, only those in their own group rejecting contact with all others.

Just cities, in their neighborhoods, and city core, must offer settings and opportunities for public, social, and community life for all their inhabitants.

Just cities recognize the importance of the public realm, and of public life. This, as Hannah Arendt, among others, points out, is the basis of a democratic society. In other words, cities require * * * "the simultaneous presence of innumerable perspectives and aspects in which the common world presents itself. * * * Being seen and being heard by others derive their significance from the fact that everybody sees and hears from a different perspective. This is the meaning of public life, compared to which even the richest and most satisfying family life can only offer the multiplication of one's own perspective * * * If human beings are deprived of seeing and hearing others, of being seen and being heard by them, they are imprisoned in the subjectivity of their own singular experience."

Without public spaces and the public realm the variety of city dwellers are deprived of the opportunity to be affirmed by others, to learn from others, to exercise their full range of emotions and skills, and to develop sensitivity to each other.

It is from this dialogue of different perspectives that decisions that guarantee the well-being of all may be achieved. This is the foundation of a *truly* democratic society.

VALUES FOR THE JUST CITY

(By Don Robert Johnson)

What are the underlying principles by which urban development should be judged? A quick answer: We must learn to reckon the price of things in terms of how much life they cost. * * *

The city must be planned, developed and managed by persons nurtured in the understandings and memories of the people. The city is by definition a communal concern. It will not do to make the individual person the unit of decision-making because the city affects all its inhabitants. As a proverb from Kenya says: "Treat the earth well * * * it was not given to you by your parents * * * it was lent to you by your children. * * *"

It has been said there are two or more cities in which all of us live simultaneously:

The city of delight and the city of necessity (of economics);

The city of stone and steel and the city of green;

The indoor city and outdoor city; and
The private city and the public city;

all which need to merge in some sense of harmony in our world.

Whole persons grow up with a certain place that shapes their thoughts and forms their character, and all the rest of their life they are in some measure rooted in that soil. Livable cities are built on values that reflect justice, beauty, and community—and livable cities create a populace whose character reflects integrity, creativity, reverence, and respect * * *.

Specifically we must begin to question: A production-consumption set of values in which it is assumed that more leads to well-being and security;

The production-consumption emphasis on usefulness, which leads us to see people as discardable;

Urbanization that in the name of progress claims "the right to relocate and reassign people, to move them from storied place to history less space"; and

The consumption of resources, as if they are not gifts.

* * * Whatever in the human environment helps to forward human well-being is ethical. Whatever in that environment un-

dercuts or adversely affects people in their relationships is plainly unethical. Unquestionably, the human environment we have been building in many cities have been destructive of human well-being and is so at an accelerating rate in many, many ways." (Jerome Nathanson) * * *

The just city would recognize:

The ethics of planning. Planning is an integral part of an ethical community. Ethics (values and justice) do not happen in a vacuum or by individual decision-making alone;

The need to connect decisions in different realms;

The need for fairness and justice to all;

The need for "community architecture," in the sense of input from all segments of the community;

Specific involvement of the perceptions of women and children to correct the limited bias of men;

The consciousness of and the planning for human needs;

Access to social, physical, educational and aesthetic resources for all (the just city is a provider of opportunity) * * *;

Comfortable, orderly, humane forms of mass transportation;

The recognition of the public realm (and its subsequent public forums) for informed discourse;

The naming and eradication of prejudice, bigotry, racism, agism, sexism, etc.;

The clear insight that knows that ethics and aesthetics are closely linked.

Affordable housing that is multicultural, bi-racial, and intergenerational;

The intermingling of (a) the diversity, strength, and cultural integrity of neighborhoods and peoples with (b) the cohesive formation of common community values that result in unity without uniformity; and

The necessity of the natural world's presence. In even the smallest parks one can find the whole mystery of the entire relatedness of living things . . .

I close with this quote from Wendell Berry—

"The outcry in the face of such obvious truths is always that if they were implemented they would ruin the economy. The peculiarity of our condition would appear to be that the implementation of any truth would ruin the economy. If the Golden Rule were generally observed among us, the economy would not last a week. We have made our false economy a false god, and it has made blasphemy of the truth . . . It has always sacrificed the small to the large, the personal to the impersonal, the good to the cheap. It has ridden to its questionable triumphs over the bodies of small farmers and tradesmen and craftsmen. I see it, still, driving my neighbors off their farms into factories. I see it teaching my students to give themselves a price before they can learn to give themselves a value. Its principle is to waste and destroy the living substance of the world and the birthright of posterity for a monetary profit that is the most flimsy and useless of human artifacts."

JONATHAN AND ANN POLLARD

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, at the request of my constituent, Mr. James Pollard of Hicks-

ville, I respectfully submit the following material for inclusion in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

JANUARY 27, 1988.

Mr. RONALD REAGAN

The President of the United States of America, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, Members of the Knesset, the parliament of Israel, ask you to grant executive pardon to Jonathan and Ann Pollard. We are fully cognizant of the complexities of the issue, however we approach you on a humanitarian basis, assuming that after the Pollards are granted pardon they will emigrate to Israel. Humanitarian considerations especially require that generosity be applied to Ann Pollard whose health requires utmost consideration of her needs.

We are confident that our appeal to you will meet with a positive response.

Sincerely,

R. COHEN
(and 22 others).

LIST OF MEMBERS OF KNESSET

A. Abu Hatzira,
M. Avidov-Cohen,
R. Edri,
M. Eitan,
R. Eitan,
S. Alloni,
A. Amori,
N. Arrad,
Y. Aridor,
Y. Artzi,
B. Ben Eliezer,
D. Ben Meir,
S. Ben Shlomo,
U. Baram,
G. Gadot,
P. Goldstein,
M. Glazer-Tasa,
H. Grossman,
P. Gruper,
S. Doron,
D. Danino,
M. Dekel,
H. Drukman,
M. Hacohen,
A. Harel,
S. Wiese,
A. Winstein,
A. Valdman,
A. Vardiger,
Y. Yoseph,
G. Cohen,
Y. Cohen,
R. Cohen,
Y. Cohen-ORGAD,
A. Katz-OZ,
D. Libai,
A. Lin,
A. Lin,
U. Landau,
R. Milo,
D. Meridor,
A. Nachmias,
O. Namir,
A. Nasaraldin,
E. Solodor,
A. Sartani,
Z. Atashi,
O. Eli,
R. Pinhasi,
M. Forosh,
Y. Peretz,
Y. Tzaban,
D. Zuker,
E. Kullas,
H. Kofman,
Y. Kaisar,
A. Rubinstein,
N. Raz,
M. Raiser,

H. Rimon,
A. Shaki,
A. Shostak,
M. Shirity,
D. Shilanski,
A. Shallom,
B. Shalita,
Y. Shamai,
V. Shemtov,
G. Shafa,
Z. Amir.

THE BENEFITS FROM THE SUPER COLLIDER

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, with the successful launch and safe return of the space shuttle *Discovery*, our Nation celebrated America's return to space.

With this flight America furthered not only its role in space exploration but also in applied research that will result from on-board exploration. Medical research and satellite communications are just two areas which benefit directly from America's investment in the space shuttle.

Many other scientific spin-off benefits will result from the construction of the superconducting super collider, for example, increased knowledge in applied physics, medical technology, and computer science.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation has always been a leader in the development of new technologies. I believe that this is not a role Americans want to yield to Japan, the Soviet Union, or any country in Europe, all of which have demonstrated initiative in the development of a SSC.

The Universities Research Association has compiled statements in support of the SSC by leaders in both science and Government in a book entitled, "Appraising the Ring." The book details the evidence behind the widespread support enjoyed by the super collider in the scientific and business communities.

Specifically I would refer my colleagues to the chapter written by Prof. Peter Carruthers of the University of Arizona. Dr. Carruthers writes that, although the super collider will bring a wealth of practical scientific information, the cost of construction will be no more than the cost of a space shuttle or a new weapons system. Of course, if the Arizona site is chosen, the many jobs and contracts that would be created during construction of the SSC would be a plus for the Western United States, but as Dr. Carruthers points out, the SSC is truly a project in the national interest. In addition to the scientific benefits, the super collider will reaffirm America's commitment to continued leadership in all areas of scientific endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Professor Carruthers' remarks be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS OF PETER CARRUTHERS, PROFESSOR
OF PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

In recent years, new discoveries in high-energy physics have yielded further advances in our understanding of space, time,

and the structure of matter. Such knowledge provides the basis of our conception of the everyday world in which we live. The transformation of that world by science and technology has achieved an unprecedented importance for key competitive issues such as economic viability and national security. No nation that wishes to provide its citizens with freedom and economic well-being dares to neglect the mobilization of its financial and intellectual resources to be in the front ranks of the scientific enterprise. The United States cannot become complacent in the face of an increasingly aggressive world that is attracting its finest minds into careers in research and technology. High-energy physics is recognized internationally as the most fundamental of the sciences and as such is accorded the highest priority. We note the continued strong support of the European community for CERN, (the European Laboratory for Particle Physics), not to mention other important facilities such as the HERA project in Hamburg. Despite much progress, many fundamental issues remain to be understood about elementary particles, their structure, and their interactions. Only refined experimentation with the most advanced accelerators can provide the answers to these questions.

THE ROLE OF THE SSC IN THE REVITALIZATION OF U.S. SCIENCE

The recent announcement of the approval of the SSC project in conjunction with an unprecedented commitment to double the National Science Foundation budget in the next five years is a signal to the world that the United States is reasserting its traditional lead role in science. The SSC will be the premier large high-energy research instrument in the world for some time to come. It will achieve colliding beams of protons having energies of twenty trillion electron volts each. The possibility of achieving decisive new understanding of the microstructure of matter will attract many of the most talented young American scientists into this and related fields, in addition to becoming a focal point for international collaboration. The SSC will allow the creation of forms of matter some twenty times heavier than presently accessible, as well as the exploration of the texture of spacetime twenty times more accurately, answering many current puzzles while hopefully raising others. It will also provide a demonstration experiment of the large-scale superconducting technology that is expected to play a crucial role in future society. Hopefully, increases in the National Science Foundation budget will expedite the repair of the crucial "small sciences" damaged by inadequate funding over the past twenty years and will foster much-needed innovations in cross-disciplinary research.

EDUCATION ISSUES RELATED TO THE SSC

The education of scientists from all over the world in first-class research universities continues to give the United States an advantage currently outweighing its relatively small population base. At present, the entire world adopts U.S. research standards and techniques, not to mention its language. In addition, many of the best foreign students remain in the United States to pursue their careers, providing an invaluable influx of precious talent. This would cease to be the case if the United States were to relinquish its lead position in such key fields of science as high-energy physics. We view with concern the decreasing number of U.S. students in physics graduate schools in recent years, an effect possibly due to the deterioration

of career opportunities over the past fifteen years. It is crucial to reverse this trend by the real and symbolic restoration of science to a valued place in the intellectual and political life of the country. Finally, we call attention to the fact that many of those receiving advanced degrees in high-energy physics go on to establish careers in related disciplines such as computer science or engineering. The value for technological careers of the education in "basics" received by high-energy physicists is well known.

ECONOMIC ISSUES RELATED TO THE SSC

On the scale of traditional levels of science funding, the SSC seems expensive at \$4.4 billion in FY87 dollars. Compared with usual socioeconomic units, however, this amount is only typical; we mention the similar cost of a space shuttle, a Trident submarine, or a major airport. Indeed, on the basis of long-term national security, both economic and military, the SSC would appear to be a good investment.

The real issue to be addressed by Congress and the scientific community is that the parallel development of the other sciences must not be compromised by the construction of the SSC. This principle was already announced during the presentation of the July 1983 High-Energy Physics Advisory Panel subcommittee report, which originally recommended the construction of the SSC. Fears of the existence of a "zero-sum game" have led to the ironic situation in which the principal opponents of the SSC are to be found in the ranks of other scientists, rather than among the public or their elected representatives. Responsible members of the high-energy community continue to assert that the SSC construction cannot be taken from the rest of science.

Evidence from a study of the economic impact of CERN as purchaser from its 519 associated high-technology industry suppliers during the years 1973-1982 indicates that one Swiss franc spent in high technology generated three Swiss francs in economic utility. (Economic utility is defined to be the sum of increased turnover and cost savings due to the CERN relationship.) This alone is equal to sixty percent of the total costs of operating CERN during these years and, further, does not take into account the multiplying effect in the rest of the commercial sector. Taking into account the multiplying effect of other jobs created by CERN, it is clear that the facility more than repays the cost of construction and operation in the ten-year time frame of the study. This result does not include new inventions inspired by the demands of accelerator technology, or the ultimate payoff in new applicable knowledge. On all these grounds, the SSC is seen to be a very good investment for the future of the nation.

TECHNOLOGY SPIN-OFF FROM HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS

The need to achieve maximum effectiveness within a limited budget for the construction of successively more sophisticated accelerators has traditionally led to important technological innovations and unanticipated practical applications. To give but a few examples of the former, we note that the demands of efficient data analysis have been a principal driving force in computer development. In addition to the large-scale superconducting technology previously mentioned, we mention the development of high-power, high-frequency radio cavities and of high vacuum systems, whose applications to radar and to varied industrial and research problems are well known. The

medical applications of accelerator physics to medical therapy are many, including the production of radioisotopes and the use of megavolt electron accelerators for cancer radiotherapy. Other important spin-offs include the development of synchrotron light sources for the study of surface phenomena of materials, the use of ion implantation in semiconductor devices, fast electronics techniques, and radiation processing of food and plastics. Frequently, the feedback to basic science from the applications has produced a creative synergism between basic science and the industrial-private sector technological enterprise.

THE FUTURE OF HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS

Spurred by the U.S. intention to build the SSC, CERN has announced its intention to supplement its present project (LEP) with a "Large Hadron Collider" of 12-16 TeV energy after the completion of critical LEP experiments. This proton-proton facility could with luck be running at an energy approaching the 40-TeV SSC design specifications, at a time (1995-1996) that is the earliest one can hope the SSC to be completed. This European effort to maintain their current small lead should be taken seriously as an indication of the priority held by high-energy physics in Europe. The current commitments to LEP and to HERA have created substantial financial strains; therefore, the obligation of the additional expense of LHC magnets and detectors would indicate an impressive determination not to be outclassed by the SSC. It is clear that time is of the essence if the United States is to recapture and maintain its historical lead in world high-energy physics.

Future accelerator facilities following the SSC have until recently been imagined to be nearly unaffordable, barring a breakthrough in technology. Recent discoveries of new superconducting materials suggest that just such a breakthrough is conceivable. Although the press has made much of the high critical temperatures observed, the possible relevance of these materials to high-energy physics may be more dependent on securing a high critical magnetic field and large critical current density and on the ability to produce magnet wire in a practically usable form. If, as is thought, one can obtain magnetic fields an order of magnitude higher, it will be possible to upgrade the SSC by replacing current niobium-titanium magnets with the new ones, at minimal cost. It should not be thought that the new materials are of immediate technological use; indeed, it required twenty years to learn how to manufacture magnets from the niobium-titanium alloy. The exciting speculation made possible by the recent discoveries is that a future generation of high-energy physics experiments may be possible in the same laboratory facility to be constructed in the next few years. The high-energy physics community must thank its materials science colleagues for making the currently proposed SSC a still better investment than before.

CHILD CARE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, dramatic changes in the makeup of the American work force and

a mobilized constituency of working parents have propelled child care to the top of the social agenda. Decisions about raising children are the most fundamental, the most emotional and the most personal choices made in the life of a family. They concern not only the health and safety of children, but the transmission of moral, cultural, educational, and religious principles.

The dynamics of parental decisionmaking and the special nature of child-rearing make child care a unique and delicate public policy problem. Government has a role in providing assistance to families with children, especially those at the lower income levels. But there is a boundary of responsibility—a line over which Government must not step when dealing with the American family. It is the line that divides Federal proposals which attempt to assist parents with their child care problems, from proposals which usurp the responsibility for child-rearing from parents through Government-sanctioned institutions.

While recent statistics indicate that more and more working mothers are returning to the work force they do not indicate why they are doing it. They do not tell us, for example, whether these women, or men really want to be in the paid work force instead of spending more time at home with their children. They do not tell us about how trends in the family income, trends in the tax burden on families with children or trends in the costs of housing influence a family's decision about its work agreement.

The reason the United States is facing this current child care problem is because of the erosion of family income which is caused by a Tax Code that is increasingly biased against dependent children. Rearing children is something which is socially necessary and desirable, and so our Tax Code should be trying to encourage that. But it is not. The heavy tax burden shouldered by young families is exacerbated by inflation. Consequently that inflation has steadily undermined the value of the income exemption for children. Because of this, I introduced legislation, H.R. 4219, to take one giant step in the direction of restoring the relative value of the exemption for young children to the level which existed in the 1950's.

My legislation would address preschool age dependents by allowing a parent to receive a tax deduction of \$5,000 from birth to age 6. Current law provides for a deduction for any dependent child of \$1,900. The need for this increase in tax deductions is twofold. First, the value of the dollar when the dependent deduction was added to the Tax Code has failed to be adjusted for the rate of inflation over the years. The proposed deduction would allow the family to regain some equity from this indexing. Second, the family has suffered financially because of the lack of indexation.

My legislation will guarantee parental choice. They could choose a professional day care center, a church affiliated center, or care provided by relatives. It will also provide a mother or father of the choice to take care of their own children instead of being forced back into the work force because of financial obligations. If legislation such as my proposal were passed into law, it would go a long way in correcting the lack of child care providers

as well as decrease the number of abuses occurring by child care providers.

I believe that tragedies such as the following one reported by Cathy Trost in the article "How Children's Safety Can Be Put in Jeopardy By Day-Care Personnel" could largely be prevented if parents were allowed to receive a larger deduction for dependent children. H.R. 4219 provides both a role in providing assistance to families with children, and at the same time does not usurp the responsibility for child-rearing from parents through Government-sanctioned institutions.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 18, 1988]

HUMAN TRAGEDY: HOW A CHILD'S LIFE CAN BE PUT IN JEOPARDY BY THE PERSONNEL AT DAY-CARE FACILITIES

(By Cathy Trost)

SPRINGFIELD, VA.—Ashley Snead's room in this elegant two-story town house stands unchanged from the day she died more than a year ago. Her dresses hang in the closet, her toy train is on the shelf, and the Victorian ruffled curtains her mother special-ordered from North Carolina frame the windows. The kitchen playpen where she watched her mother cook finally came down just a few weeks ago.

Her parents, Jane and Ronald Snead—"unable to put the memories away," they say—eagerly show Ashley's baby pictures. Jane Snead cries softly as she talks. Ronald Snead, a 43-year-old lieutenant colonel in the Army, sits subdued. "We loved that little girl," he says.

On July 28, 1987, 10-month-old Ashley was rushed, not breathing, from her baby sitter's house to Fairfax Hospital. Efforts to revive her failed. Shortly thereafter, her devastated parents were stunned again. An autopsy showed that Ashley had been poisoned by the prescription antidepressant drug imipramine.

A KINDLY BABY SITTER

Ashley, the Snead's only child, had been in the care of a kindly, grandmotherly baby sitter who, a neighbor later testified, "liked babies that like to take naps."

Today, the sitter, Martha Guba, is in prison, sentenced to 10 years for child neglect. Her conviction is on appeal. Ashley's parents are serving a life sentence of anger and bewilderment at a system that they see as failing to ensure a fundamental goal, the safety of children.

The nation passed a momentous marker this year when the Census Bureau reported that 51% of women go to work or actively seek it within a year of having a child. Ashley's mother was one of them. About 10.5 million children younger than six have mothers in the labor force. Most are cared for outside the home, either in organized centers or, as Ashley was, in private "family" day-care homes, where care is typically provided by a mother or, less often, a child-care professional.

The quality of care ranges from "absolutely excellent to absolutely awful," says Yale University child-care expert Edward Zigler. "You knock on one door and it may be wonderful. You knock on another door and your kid may be dead that night."

A BLEAK LIST

No one can say for certain how many children are killed or injured by the negligence of day-care providers. But "the list of tragedies is growing daily," says Helen Blank, director of child care for the Children's Defense Fund, a Washington advocacy group.

The group offers in evidence a bleak list: children trapped in fires in homes with inadequate exits; children beaten or maimed by untrained, unwatched providers.

No federal regulation governs child care, and state regulation is spotty (see story on page A17). Virginia requires licensing only of those who care for six or more children who are not their own or relatives'. There is no limit on the number of these a provider can care for. The state has only 32 inspectors to handle initial, annual and complaint inspections of 267 licensed family day-care homes and 908 licensed day-care centers with a total capacity of 76,579 children.

Like most other states, Virginia requires no training for care-givers. Nor does it check their medical backgrounds or Federal Bureau of Investigation computer files for criminal histories.

A PREVENTABLE TRAGEDY?

Even sweeping regulation, officials say, wouldn't prevent all the tragedies. But, says Fairfax County supervisor Thomas M. Davis, tougher records checks, without doubt, could have helped prevent Ashley Snead's death. The county consequently plans to strengthen its day-care rules. The state also is considering tougher regulation.

The events that led to Ashley's death began shortly after she was born two years ago. Mrs. Snead needed someone to care for the baby when she went back to work as an administrative assistant at a savings-and-loan association. Here as elsewhere, day care is scarce and costly, and Mrs. Snead found few organized centers that could accommodate Ashley. From a list compiled by the Fairfax County Office for Children, she did find Mrs. Guba.

Mrs. Guba seemed perfect. She was a grandmother in her late 50s who had raised three children of her own. She charged a little more than the local going rate—in Ashley's case, \$100 a week—but she told Mrs. Snead she gave "extra special, loving care." Mrs. Snead interviewed Mrs. Guba and "liked her right off."

The Sneads didn't know—couldn't have known—that Mrs. Guba had been convicted in Virginia in 1968 of neglecting her own children. She had also been hospitalized in the past for mental problems, and was a heavy user of prescription drugs.

Fairfax County, a booming suburb of Washington, D.C., does some minimal screening. To get on its list of baby sitters, Mrs. Guba had completed a short application and paid a \$5 fee. The county conducted a cursory health and fire inspection of her home. A review of a state registry found no history of child-abuse or neglect, but the registry dates back only to 1975. The county also got two letters of reference, filled with praise for Mrs. Guba.

The county says it doesn't recommend or endorse any of the baby sitters it lists—a disclaimer that the Sneads' lawyer, Quin S. Elson, charges "is like the Surgeon General making cigarettes and saying don't use them."

In November 1986, Mrs. Guba began to care for six-week-old Ashley.

Parents and neighbors notice something odd about Mrs. Guba's home: With all the children around, as many as seven at one time, it was pristine and eerily quiet. According to testimony in her trial, some of the children spent an unusual amount of time sleeping or confined in car seats and automatic swings.

At home, Ashley's parents noticed, she wanted to be held a lot, and they say she

seemed eager to leave the baby sitter at night. But they never suspected danger. "I see things I should have questioned," Mrs. Snead testified, "but I didn't."

At home, the healthy and vivacious baby was learning to crawl and stand, but at Mrs. Guba's, neighbors and parents testified, she was generally kept in her car seat in the living room. Mrs. Guba told a neighbor, Kate Simcox—according to Ms. Simcox's testimony at the trial—that Ashley suffered from Down's Syndrome, a birth defect that often results in mental retardation. The baby had to be kept in her car seat, Ms. Simcox said Mrs. Guba told her, "because her tongue was long and she would choke."

It was Ms. Simcox who also testified that Mrs. Guba "liked babies that like to take naps."

THE LAST DAY

On the morning of July 28, Mrs. Snead remembers, she and Ashley sat on the deck at home for a time before they went upstairs to get dressed. "Ashley was very happy, and I didn't want to leave her," Mrs. Snead said later. But she took the baby to Mrs. Guba's house, just as she had many other workday mornings.

About 10 a.m. she got a call at work from Mrs. Guba, who said Ashley had picked a Tylenol off the floor and put it in her mouth. The baby sitter offered to call a doctor, and reported back that the child would be fine.

Her lawyer says she called a pharmacist. But, says Raymond Brownelle, who prosecuted Mrs. Guba, "She didn't get any kind of medical care or attention for that child. I think what she hoped was that it would just pass, that the child would sleep it off."

At about 1 p.m. Mrs. Snead got another call from Mrs. Guba. Ashley was sweating profusely, the baby sitter said, and she had turned on the air conditioner. "You know, Jane, I wouldn't let anything happen to little Ashley for the world," Mrs. Snead says Mrs. Guba told her.

Then came a third call from a panic-stricken Mrs. Guba. "Ashley is dying! Ashley is dying!" she cried.

"Martha, call 911," Mrs. Snead told her. "They are here. They are here," Mrs. Guba answered.

On the tape recording of Mrs. Guba's call to the 911 emergency line, played at the trial, the sitter is heard begging for an ambulance. "I've got a dead baby!" she cries before hanging up. "She's not breathing." The emergency operator called back to relay first-aid instructions to someone else in the house; the baby sitter later admitted she had never received any first-aid training. Her lawyer says she was "hysterical" about the baby and could barely communicate.

The Sneads rushed to Fairfax Hospital. After "an eternity," doctors told them Ashley was dead. In their grief, they were allowed to hold her for a while, for the last time.

Police interviewed Mrs. Guba after an autopsy revealed the imipramine in Ashley's body. "I didn't give that baby anything," she said. "I loved that baby." A police investigator testified that he had never interviewed anyone quite like Mrs. Guba. "She had mood changes right in front of me," he said. "She would go from happy to sad to happy to sad."

Ashley was buried in a family plot in Red Springs, N.C., in her christening dress with a Pound Puppy toy, a Bible and a hat to cover the fissure in her head from the autopsy.

Ten days after Ashley's death, Mrs. Guba was arrested. The picture of the woman that emerged from the ensuing investigation was dramatically at odds with the one conveyed by her grandmotherly demeanor. According to the prosecutor and other law-enforcement officials, she had been convicted in 1968 in Virginia for neglect of her own children, and served 90 days in jail. She also had been hospitalized in the 1960s—voluntarily, her lawyer says—for depressive neurosis, according to testimony at her sentencing.

In 1973, she was convicted in Arizona of obtaining money by false pretenses and was put on probation, according to Arizona court records. The Arizona court noted that she was already on probation in Allegheny County, Pa., for offenses "related to the same criminal foray." Pennsylvania court records show she was found guilty in 1972 of six counts of false pretense.

Thomas J. Morris Sr., Mrs. Guba's lawyer, ascribes her prior neglect conviction to domestic problems with her former husband. "Her husband was an alcoholic who was thumping on her," he says, so "she split." At the time of the Snead trial, he adds, she hadn't had any legal difficulties for a dozen years.

A 'BAD DRUG PROBLEM'

Beginning in March 1986, a doctor treated Mrs. Guba for severe headaches, depression and other ailments. At her trial he testified that he often prescribed for her the narcotic pain-reliever Demerol, the anti-depressant imipramine (sold as To-franil) and other medications. He said Mrs. Guba had told him that she was upset because her husband had died of throat cancer. In fact, her current husband is alive; Mrs. Guba's lawyer says she was referring to her former husband.

Once, she came to the doctor's office complaining of vomiting and headaches after seeing a neighbor shoot himself in a back yard. There was no such incident, though her lawyer claims somebody was firing a gun in one of the back yards. She was given more Demerol and anti-nausea medicine. The prescriptions continued: A pharmacist testified that she filled a prescription of 100 imipramine tablets for Mrs. Guba on July 21, a week before Ashley Snead's death.

Mrs. Guba admitted in court prior to sentencing that she realized she had "a bad drug problem." In spite of her problems, her lawyer argues, she was a good baby sitter, citing testimony on her behalf from other parents whose children she cared for.

A toxicologist testified at the trial that he believed Ashley had suffered a "chronic intoxication" of several days' duration. The prosecution alleged that Mrs. Guba sedated the baby with imipramine to keep her quiet. "That baby went through hell," says Ashley's father. But Mr. Morris says that "there was no direct evidence that Martha gave this child anything but care."

Nonetheless, a Fairfax County jury took only two hours last January to convict Mrs. Guba.

Mrs. Guba relayed word through a prison official at the Virginia Correctional Center for Women that she was "not interested" in being interviewed for this article. In appealing her conviction, Mr. Morris argues that the prosecution failed to comply with pre-trial discovery orders, that he was restricted in his right to cross-examine, and other matters. He insists that Ashley's death was an accident caused by the child tipping over a trash can and eating discarded pills.

In any event, Mrs. Guba could be eligible for parole in two years. Once out of jail, Mrs. Snead laments, she "can move to another state, change her name, and start baby-sitting tomorrow." The Sneads have joined with children's advocacy groups and other parents whose children have been killed or hurt to crusade for stronger day-care regulation. "We desperately need reform," Mrs. Snead testified before a state commission, "so other babies, children and parents will not have to experience and suffer the trauma that Ashley and ourselves have."

Mrs. Snead suffered a tubal pregnancy the week after Ashley died. The Sneads wonder now if they could bear to have another child. "I don't think," she says, "I could ever let anyone touch her."

DAY-CARE LICENSING, A TOUCHY TOPIC, IS UP TO THE STATES

(By Cathy Trost)

Many providers of child care go unregulated under a hodgepodge of state laws, while a controversial proposal to impose federal child-care standards recently met defeat.

A \$2.5 billion child-care bill introduced in Congress by Democratic Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut and Democratic Rep. Dale Kildee of Michigan would have established minimum national standards for the ratio of staffers to children in day-care centers, for training in child development and first aid, and for other health and safety areas. A Republican filibuster in the Senate this month killed the bill.

Children's advocacy groups intend to press their case in the next Congress. Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund, says she questions the judgment of a nation that has "no qualms" about licensing hairdressers, restaurants and plumbers but not the people who care for children.

Standards are no guarantee of safety, says DeAnn Lineberry, an official of Virginia's Department of Social Services. But she says regulated care is still "much less risky" because it gives child-care providers rules to follow and gives parents more resources to deal with problems.

Others, however, argue that burdensome regulation would force many day-care providers out of business, while the survivors would have to increase their prices beyond the reach of many parents. Moreover, says Robert Rector, policy analyst for the conservative Heritage Foundation, unlicensed child-care "is far from being the onerous type of dangerous cesspool facility." He adds, "It's one mother down the block who has a preschooler of her own, and is taking care of one other preschooler. . . . All the scientific evidence we have," shows that informal, unlicensed day-care is as safe as regulated care.

Most states require registration or licensing of some private homes that provide day care. But the Children's Defense Fund finds many exceptions. Of 46 states with some mandatory system, 37 don't regulate all homes. Thirty-two states require a criminal background check of the staff of day-care centers; four more check only child-abuse records. Twenty-six states either check or have plans to begin checking criminal records for family homes; and additional six check only abuse records. Only 13 states check the background of day-care staff through national FBI records.

Even among states that do check criminal records, there are gaping holes in the proc-

ess. In Virginia, officials say, many cases of child abuse or neglect don't get to court and fail to appear in state police records of convictions related to crimes against children. And Virginia doesn't check out-of-state records. "If someone was a mass murderer but all his victims were adults or all the crimes happened outside Virginia, it wouldn't show up," Ms. Lineberry says.

State regulations vary widely as well in requirements for training, staffing levels and the like—which the Children's Defense Fund argues are just as important as criminal checks. The group says that 42 states don't require family day-care providers to receive training, and just 26 states insist that care givers in child-care centers have continuing training. Some states allow one adult to supervise a gaggle of babies: In South Carolina, a single baby sitter may care for as many as eight. In Idaho, one care giver may take responsibility for 12 children.

MINISTRO FRANCESCO CORRIAS, CONSUL GENERAL OF ITALY, TO BE HONORED IN BAYONNE

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, a very important function will be conducted in my district with the Consul General of Italy in New York Francesco Corrias being honored. The occasion is the annual dinner dance of the Sicilian Citizen Club whose president is Ludovico Nolfo. The function will be held on Saturday, October 22d at Maddalena's Villa Nova, Bayonne, NJ. Hundreds of individuals will attend.

The Consul General of Italy has a long and illustrious career and is being honored for his many contributions to the Italian American community and his good will promotion of Italo-American relations.

According to the official records, Francesco Corrias was born in Nice on July 18, 1933. He received a degree in economics in 1958, and began his diplomatic service in 1960. He was then assigned to the Cultural Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he later assumed the position of Chief of the Secretariat.

In 1962 he was appointed Chief of the Vice Consulate of Italy to Cardiff, Wales, and Vice Consul to the Consulate General of Italy in London.

In July 1963 he was promoted Second Secretary, and in 1964 transferred to the Consulate General in Paris as First Vice Consul. In September of 1965, he was assigned to the Embassy in Washington, DC, where he later was promoted to First Secretary.

In 1968 he was appointed to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo as Counsellor.

In 1970 he returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Deputy Director of the Office for Socialist Countries in the Department of Economic Affairs.

Promoted to the rank of "Counsellor of Legation" in December 1970, he was subsequently appointed Deputy Director of the Office for the Middle East, Africa, and Asia in the Department of Economic Affairs.

At the same time he served as Deputy Representative for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Credit Insurance Commission, responsible for providing financial aid and export credit to developing nations.

He was promoted to "Embassy Counsellor" in July 1974, and appointed Director of the Office for Planning and Research in the Department of Economic Affairs.

In August 1975 he was assigned to the Embassy of Lisbon as First Counsellor.

In 1979 he was appointed Ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, and also accredited to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

In January 1983, he was promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary—2d class.

In July 1983 he was assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as Director for the Office of African Affairs in the Political Affairs Department.

In October 1985 he assumed his duties as Consul General of Italy in New York.

He performed military service as a second lieutenant in the Italian Cavalry.

I am certain that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives wish to extend a welcome to the Consul General of Italy in New York, Francesco Corrias, and best wishes to Ludovico Nolfo, and his fellow club members who have been at the forefront of many programs of social, cultural and educational enrichment.

THE LEGACY OF THE REAGAN YEARS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 19, 1988, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE LEGACY OF THE REAGAN YEARS

Sorting out President Reagan's legacy is difficult because his presidency involves several paradoxes. His personal popularity survives despite crises and scandals, and he is more popular than his policies. He promised fiscal conservatism yet oversaw a near-tripling of the national debt. He leaves office with a stable economic growth rate on unstable foundations. He is a Cold Warrior who thinks the Cold War may be over. His leadership has restored confidence in the very government institutions that he often criticizes. The President's record and rhetoric will affect the political and economic direction of the U.S. for years to come.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Under President Reagan, the U.S. economy has seen some significant improvements. Our economy has been growing steadily since the 1981-2 recession, a record peacetime expansion. Inflation, unemployment, and interest rates have all come down dramatically since the late 1970s. Yet the economic legacy of the Reagan years is clouded. First, much of the growth has been fueled by federal deficit spending. Our national debt has increased from \$1 trillion in 1981 to \$2.6 trillion today. Paying back the debt will constrain our future economic growth and burden us and our children for

years to come. Second, the economic growth has also been driven by rising consumer spending and borrowing, rather than by investment. Growth based on greater productive investment would be better for our future economic strength and competitiveness. Third, President Reagan has not left a clear economic model for future policymakers. The President's economic policies have changed since 1981 (such as backing away from "supply-side" economics and tight fiscal policy); the effects of government economic policies are not always identifiable; and growth has been achieved by unsustainable means—consuming more than we produce and importing more than we export.

SPENDING PRIORITIES

President Reagan's goals of a stronger military and a less active government led to major changes in the slicing of the federal budget: expenditure on defense soared, Social Security, Medicare, and interest payments on the national debt went up, while the remaining share of the federal budget went down. But maintaining the President's spending priorities will be difficult. They cannot be continued if we are to bring down the budget deficit, so difficult cuts will have to be made. In addition, people are demanding more federal action on a range of domestic issues short-changed by the President, such as education, housing, and the environment. Concern has also been raised that his policies have widened the gap between the rich and the poor in America.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Reagan's anti-government policy included government decentralization and economic deregulation. Although few specific responsibilities were formally transferred to the states, federal funds to the states fell by nearly a third and funding for areas of shared responsibility, such as education, has been trimmed back. While the President wanted a less activist government, the states responded to the challenge of falling funds and diminishing federal programs with a range of initiatives on social issues, economic development, and regulation. In addition, while Reagan has accelerated the federal deregulation effort, this may be rolled back. Businesses are concerned over the growth and diversity of state regulations, while the stock market crash, insider trading, airline safety, and the savings-and-loans crisis demonstrate risks of deregulation.

JUDICIARY

One of the more enduring legacies of the Reagan years lies in the federal judiciary. He has appointed three Supreme Court justices, and, equally important, more than half of the 761 judges on the lower federal courts. The President set up an elaborate screening process to ensure the appointment of young conservatives to the bench, and he has succeeded in significantly diluting the power of liberal judges named under previous administrations.

FOREIGN POLICY

The Reagan Administration has had its share of foreign policy mistakes, such as the Iran-Contra affair. Yet the President's time in office, especially his second term, has seen some notable successes in global affairs. The prospects for peaceful settlement of several regional conflicts have improved, and democracy is on the rise. Most importantly, the "Cold Warrior" and the "Evil Empire" of 1980 ended up negotiating together, eliminating an entire class of nuclear weapons. Although many challenges lie

ahead, the improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations is one of the most important legacies of the Reagan years.

POLITICS

Some argue that President Reagan has created a lasting realignment between the parties because the Republican Party has been increasingly successful in the South and West, has won over many young voters, and has been boosted by the religious right. Others point out that Reagan is more popular than Republicans: today there are 15 fewer Republicans in the House and 7 fewer in the Senate than when he took office. My sense is that the President leaves the country more conservative but only a little more Republican. By defining the political cleavage as liberal versus conservative rather than Democrat versus Republican, Reagan translated a conservative shift into electoral success. Yet polls and election results indicate that voters have lost rather than switched party loyalty. Now the Republicans face the irony that with inflation low, tax rates sharply reduced, and military spending high, their conservative appeal diminishes.

ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT

Finally, Reagan has changed the role of the president. He is perceived as a strong leader who restored confidence in the presidency and the nation—less by active involvement in the policy-making process than by communicating optimism and values through the media. This skill helped him rise “above the policy process”—almost like a king or queen. All presidents after Reagan will need to be more media-conscious. At the same time, the next president cannot ignore the increased need for a leader who is more in touch with the policy process. President Reagan has always been optimistic and generalized, while President Carter was pessimistic and specialized. The future will probably bring something in between.

DAVY CROCKETT DAY FESTIVAL

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, many folks might not know that the congressional district I serve, the 8th of Tennessee, was once represented in the Congress by Davy Crockett. In those days, he preferred to be known as David Crockett. For the last 21 years, our local area has had a Davy Crockett Days Festival. In conjunction with that festival, prominent families from the Gibson County area are featured in articles in our newspaper which does a series on Rutherford Heritage.

I would like to have included in the RECORD two of these articles. One is about the family of Fred and Lelabelle Baier, and the other is about the Thomas Pate family. I have personally known both of these families all of my life. They, as well as their offspring, have contributed much to our way of life in Gibson County. Their accomplishments deserve recognition and everyone who knows the Baiers and the Pates appreciate them for all their contributions to their communities.

I want to take this opportunity to thank them for their tireless efforts in behalf of their families, their communities, our county, our State

and our country. They are all given much and asked nothing in return.

THE BAIERS OF RUTHERFORD—INVOLVED!

(By Billie Peel Gray)

The people of Rutherford are proud to add to their list of distinguished citizens, Lelabelle and Fred Baier. They have brought so much into our lives, that if we fail to mention something, it is only because they have given so much.

Lelabelle was born east of Rutherford in the China Grove Community and was graduated from high school at Rutherford. Both she and Fred graduated from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and where married soon after. During World War II they were stationed in many states, but California was the most important because their only child, Ted, was born there.

When Fred left the Army after serving many months in the India Burma area, he was honorably discharged with the rank of Major of the Army Signal Air Corps.

From there they chose education as their career. In the Knox County School System, Fred served as Principal and Lelabelle was a primary teacher in the same system.

They then moved to Rutherford where Lelabelle, as an only child, was needed. Here they made their home, she as a primary teacher and he as the owner of Farmer's Seed Company, which he continues to operate.

Fred has served on the School Board, as past president of the Lions Club, Director of Farmers Home Administration, Director of the Rutherford State Bank, and Gibson County Gas Utility Commissioner. He served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Ed Jones Campaign and is very active in politics which benefit us and help our city, county, and state.

Lelabelle is on the Gibson General Hospital Board of Directors, served as Vice-President of Delta Kappa Gamma, an honorary teachers organization, is active as a member of the ACTION Club, is responsible in many ways for the city park, for the lovely trees in memory or honor of a loved one and for the beautification and usefulness of the park.

Ted, son of Lelabelle and Fred, grew up in the community and was married to Sue Cook of Idlewild. They have three fine sons, Craig, Steve, and Brent. They are active members of the Rutherford United Methodist Church.

The Methodist Church has been served in every possible way by the Baier family. At present Lelabelle is teacher of the young adult class and has been for several years. Anything the church sponsors has the backing, participation, and loving service of Lelabelle.

For all the many things the Baiers have done for others, we give thanks. We, the people of Rutherford, are truly blessed to have Lelabelle and Fred as neighbors and friends.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PATE FAMILY

(By Frances Emerson)

Each year before our Davy Crockett Celebration we pay tribute to some of our senior citizens. Last week we honored Mrs. Connie Hollis. This week we are honoring the Thomas Pate family. There are many in Rutherford we would like to honor, but time and space prevents us from doing so. We hope you enjoy these articles.

THE THOMAS PATE FAMILY

Thomas Andrew Pate was born March 24, 1906 to Timothy Turtutias “Tool” Pate and

Eula Mai Wheatley Pate of the Rutherford area.

Sarah Ruth Cain was born December 20, 1907 to William “Al” Cain and Essie Flowers Cain of the Rutherford area.

On June 29, 1930 Thomas Pate and Sarah Ruth Cain were united in marriage. To this union one son, Joe was born. Thomas and Ruth and their family have lived in Rutherford for fifty-eight years.

Thomas began his business career in 1922 when he was employed by the O'Daniel, Kennedy, Cumming Co., known as O.K.C. General Mercantile Co. He worked for this concern for twenty-two years, rising from clerk to head buyer and manager of the dry goods and shoe department.

Thomas and Ruth bought the Peterson, McCanless Store in 1944 and named the store “Thomas Pate Store” carrying a full line of clothing and shoes for the entire family. The store was a thriving business from the very beginning and has been in continuous operation at 122 Main St. for forty-four years.

In 1955 after graduation from Memphis State University and a tour in the military service, Joe joined his dad in the business and they were partners until 1974 when Joe took over the business. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Ruth are still active and hardly a day goes by without them being at the store to greet their friends and customers.

Both Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Ruth have always been active in all civic affairs. Mr. Thomas served as city alderman for several years, is a charter member of the Lions Club and a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

Mrs. Ruth, being a school teacher at “Oak Hill” prior to her marriage, has always been interested in all school activities and served on the Rutherford school board. She is a past member of the Birthday Club, devoted wife, mother and grandmother.

Their church home is the Rutherford Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Joe, like his parents has always been active in all community activities. He was on the school board for many years, served as scoutmaster, president of Little League, Babe Ruth League and held several offices in the Lions Club. He is a charter member of the ACTION Club. His wife, Ann Johnson Pate is a homemaker and works part time at the store. Joe and Ann have three children. Bruce and wife Lisa and son live in Jackson, Tennessee where he is a pharmacist; Bradley and wife Binkey and son Adam live in Rutherford where Brad is in business with his father. Sherry and her husband Pete Barber and their son live in Rutherford where she is employed with her father.

The Pate Family and their business is an asset to our town and surrounding communities. We are glad they chose Rutherford, “the last home of Davy Crockett” to make their home and we hope they will be around for many years.

SECTION 6 OF H.R. 515

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as agreed to by the House and Senate conferees this past week, H.R. 515 will provide consumers with

increased and more detailed disclosure of interest and other charges on credit cards.

In addition to information about interest rates and fees, H.R. 515 requires credit card issuers to provide more information regarding insurance sold in connection with credit card programs. Section 6 provides, among other things, that whenever a card issuer proposes to change the insurance carrier, the card issuer must give prior notice to insured cardholders of the proposed change. The notice must sufficiently describe the differences between the existing and proposed policies so that cardholders can determine the difference and make an informed decision. Any such notice, particularly if it is sent to insured cardholders with the regular credit card monthly statement, must be prominent and not simply a meaningless fine print enclosure. Disclosures to the consumer under section 6 should include differences between the coverage, rates, and other features of the current and the proposed insurance programs. Consumers must also be informed of their right to discontinue the insurance coverage.

State laws regarding the regulation of insurance are not superseded by section 6. This means, for example, that a State can require written reenrollment of insured cardholders whenever insurers are changed and can continue its usual regulation of rates and other elements of these insurance programs. With regard to disclosure standards, however, section 6 serves as the minimum no matter what other requirements are set under State law.

The Federal Reserve is provided specific rulemaking authority to define what constitutes a "substantial decrease in coverage or service" for purposes of the notice requirements. As drafted in section 6, Congress intends "substantial" to be defined as material or important and a high percentage test is not appropriate. For example, a proposed decrease in coverage which is a relatively low percentage change from the existing coverage may still be of importance to consumers in determining whether to continue participating in the insurance program.

The notice and information required under section 6 will permit consumers to make informed choices. Without the appropriate information, the choice would merely be the card issuer's, not the cardholder's. The effect of section 6, by providing adequate and meaningful disclosure, is to promote fair competition in the marketplace and fair treatment of consumers.

BILL NATCHER CAMPAIGNS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today's edition of the Wall Street Journal includes an article about one of the most respected Members of this Chamber, the most distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, BILL NATCHER. The article highlights the unique example that BILL sets, both as a political campaigner and for voting attendance in the House. He is truly one of the best leaders in the House of Rep-

resentatives, and one that I personally hold in the highest regard. The Congress needs more Members like WILLIAM H. NATCHER.

REPRESENTATIVE NATCHER RUNS AUSTERE CAMPAIGN, AND VOTERS LOVE IT

KENTUCKIAN SHUNS DONATIONS, POLLSTERS AND THE PRESS; VISITING THE BARBER SHOP

[By Brooks Jackson]

BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Congressman William Natcher recalls how Speaker Sam Rayburn used to kid him about the political dangers of his anachronistic style of seeking re-election: "He'd say, 'You're still not taking campaign contributions? Just keep doing that—they'll get you one of these days.'"

That was 30 years ago, and no one has gotten Mr. Natcher yet. Now, in another election season, the Democratic lawmaker is heading back to his sprawling district in western Kentucky, running the same kind of campaign he always has: no polls, no television advertising, no campaign staff, no press entourage, no special-interest money, no donations from anybody. And he appears to be winning again.

Mr. Natcher is the last of a vanishing breed—a lawmaker who runs solely on his official record and his personal reputation. One handshake at a time, the 79-year-old, silver-haired Kentucky gentleman continues to campaign as he has for all his 35 years in the House, paying all expenses from his own pocket.

A PINCH-PENNY CAMPAIGN

He is the only person left in Congress doing it this way. Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin also refused all campaign gifts, but he is retiring this year. Mr. Natcher glides on serenely. "This weekend, I'll buy gasoline and I'll start traveling," he says. He will drive alone, without hoopla, visiting a town each day. "I'll put my car on a side street, at a meter, and I'll spend all day. I go everywhere."

The average House winner in 1986 spent more than \$350,000, and lawmakers lean ever more heavily on special-interest donors to finance the dizzying expense of a campaign. House Democrats got about half their 1986 funds from political-action committees, and much of the rest from Washington lobbyists and businessmen seeking favors from Congress.

Not Mr. Natcher. In 1986, he spent \$5,714, mostly for gasoline and advertisements in the many small newspapers in his district. The money comes out of his \$80,500 House salary and from land rentals back home, which brought in \$4,200 last year.

Lobbyists and political-action committees would gladly finance his campaigns if only he would permit them. He is chairman of the subcommittee that handles billions in appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. Only the Defense Appropriations lawmakers oversee more money.

"In the position I'm in, I could raise a whole lot of money in 10 days—more than I would need," he says. "But I won't do it. I would be defeated before I would accept campaign contributions."

Actually, he did accept one \$100 campaign gift early in his career while running for county attorney. A close friend gave him the contribution, he says; the friend would have been wounded if it had been rejected. So, before the election, Mr. Natcher bought his friend a \$100 gift certificate at a local men's store. "Plus tax," he recalls. "It cost me \$2.50 to return the hundred."

The current Republican nominee, Martin Tori, is reduced to saying that Mr. Natcher is too nice. "He's a gentleman in the highest caliber and a credit to Kentucky," Mr. Tori told one newspaper interviewer. But he says the incumbent isn't forceful enough in bringing federal dollars into his district, and argues, "You need a mean, nasty guy in Congress—me."

Mr. Natcher is the seventh most senior member of the House, but he attracts far less attention than lawmakers who are less consequential but flashier and more publicity-hungry. He wants it that way. He has no press secretary, and boasts that his five-woman Washington staff is the smallest of any member of Congress.

He issues but one press release a year, announcing the number of votes he has cast in an unbroken string since his first day in Congress. The number, now up to 15,883, long ago set a record for any legislative body. You can look it up: It's in the Guinness Book of World Records.

His standing in Congress is legendary with Democrats and Republicans alike. Former Speaker Thomas O'Neill once called him the best parliamentarian in the House. Georgia Rep. Newt Gingrich, the GOP firebrand who has made a career of baiting powerful House Democrats, says, "I don't know anyone in the House who has more affection and less resentment. He reminds you of the world that once was, in which politics happens in your district and governing happens in Washington."

NO PRESS, PLEASE

In 1982, some Republicans floated the idea of supporting Rep. Natcher for speaker, to divide Democrats and unseat Mr. O'Neill. Mr. Natcher rejected the notion, however. "I'd rather be speaker than president of the United States, but if I'm going to be speaker I would have to win it the right way," he says.

Mr. Natcher does have detractors. Years ago, some blacks and liberals accused him of racism when, as head of the subcommittee handling funds for the mostly black District of Columbia, he complained about welfare, illegitimacy and crime. But he supported the 1965 Voting Rights Act and Lyndon Johnson's antipoverty programs. Now that he shepherds through annual appropriations for most of the federal government's nonmilitary outlays, some conservatives gripe that he is a big-spending liberal.

He won't allow reporters to accompany him on his campaign trips, saying he doesn't wish to embarrass his constituents. Once in 1983, reporter Al Cross of the Louisville Courier-Journal stole into Bowling Green before dawn and parked in front of the congressman's house at 5:30 a.m., hoping to trail him to wherever he was going. No use. "He apparently was already up and gone," Mr. Cross recalls.

J.T. Whitlock, a Lebanon, Ky., broadcast-station owner, says Rep. Natcher's visits to his town always follow this pattern: "His secretary will call and say he's coming. That means call the county judge and the mayor and four or five other people. After lunch, which he pays for, he will explain the bills that are before Congress. [He will say] 'Gentlemen, I want you to let me know how to vote.'"

PICKING UP THE TAB

The congressman routinely tours the town squares, dropping by barber shops, stores and sometimes the local newspaper office. In Glasgow, Ky., drugstore manager Tom Holmes says the congressman always has

coffee with the regulars at the lunch counter; on the last visit he lost a coin toss and had to pay everyone's tab. "It's just like he grew up here. He just fits in the group," Mr. Holmes says.

Like Mr. Rayburn 30 years ago, some friends worry that Mr. Natcher's old-fashioned campaign style will someday be his ruin. "A lot of his district is what you would call Bible-belt redneck," says Jack Eversole, director of a regional development council in Kentucky. "Someone who votes a lot of money for welfare and illegitimate mothers is vulnerable . . . particularly since he does not accept the PAC funds and mount an advertising campaign about all the things he's accomplished."

But most believe that Rep. Natcher can remain in office indefinitely. Walter Baker, a Republican attorney who ran against him in 1976, says "the Lord himself" couldn't beat him in an election here. Mr. Baker describes his erstwhile opponent as "an honorable and an honest man."

In the unlikely event that he loses, Rep. Natcher says he won't stick around Washington to lobby, the way many of his defeated colleagues do. Rather, he says, he would be content to resume the legal practice here that he left 35 years ago. The lettering on his storefront office still reads: "William H. Natcher, Attorney at Law."

"It's a point of pride," he says.

ALCOHOLISM ON THE RESERVATION—TIME FOR A NEW APPROACH

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of New Mexico's newspapers, the Albuquerque Tribune, recently made a great commitment to public service. The newspaper recently published a series of six articles which portray the problems of alcoholism amongst the Indian population of New Mexico and Arizona and its impact on the city of Gallup. Over 6 days, the Albuquerque Tribune devoted most of its news section to the many facets of alcoholism; its effect on individuals, on the business and daily life of the city of Gallup, the undesirable side effects of those programs designed to help, and the limited impact of existing alcoholism treatment and prevention programs.

The situation as it exists on the reservations, and in the city of Gallup, is a national disgrace. For too long, the Federal, State, and local governments have allowed the problems to fester. The situation as portrayed in the series calls out for a new and innovative response from all levels of government and the Indian nations to the problems of alcoholism. During the coming Congress I hope to push these issues through my membership on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

If space limitations allowed, I would enter the entire series into the RECORD. As the series would require over 25 pages to print, I have chosen to enter just the introduction. I will be more than happy to provide copies for anyone who desires to read the entire series.

ALCOHOL BLURS LINE BETWEEN A WAY OF LIFE, A WAY OF DEATH

A frosting of April snow gathers on a face frozen forever. Another drunk dies in Gallup. Lots of drunks die here, more often than in Albuquerque, more Indians than anyone else. Drunks get hit by trains. Drunks jump off buildings. Drunks burn in trash-bin fires. Drunks freeze on sidewalks.

The frozen ones are called "Popsicles" by those numbed from too many years and too many deaths to keep count anymore.

But there are no John Does in Gallup.

In this Route 66 neon-strip town framed by golden rock and crowned with soaring white clouds, each person found dead is somebody's brother, cousin, clan member or friend.

It only takes a few hours for Deputy Medical Investigator Richard Malone, Polaroid pictures in hand, to find out whom.

"It works. You take them (the photos) to places like bars and pawn shops, where they have a lot of contact with people," Malone says.

But the bartenders won't help with the identification, "even though the person was a regular," Malone says.

"You know why that is, don't you? They're afraid of liability."

This Sunday morning, April 17, Malone meets a street vagrant who tells him the Polaroid picture is of her 44-year-old cousin, Bennie Largo of Pinedale.

Malone doesn't trust the woman's ID. So officers pin a note to the wooden door of a gray frame house in Pinedale, asking Largo's relatives to call authorities. The next day, Rose Mary Largo and Ida Mae Cook drive the 20 miles to Gallup and identify their brother.

"I told him one day he was going to freeze, and it happened," says Rose Mary, 40.

The medical examiner's report says Bennie Largo was "dressed inappropriately for the weather conditions" and died of "exposure to cold (31 degrees) in combination with acute (alcohol) intoxication."

His blood-alcohol level was 0.425—0.10 is legally drunk in New Mexico.

Months after Largo's death, Pinedale still feels his absence, says Ida Mae and her husband, Art.

"He helped a lot of people in certain ways. Most people knew him," says Ida Mae, 41.

Bennie Largo was a beadworker, a silversmith and a shepherd. He was loved.

"He was friendly and helpful, especially to older people. He used to chop wood, herd sheep for them and haul water," she says. "That's why people pitched in when we had the funeral."

"My kids and him, they used to have a ball," says Art, 32.

"They really miss him," Ida Mae says. "They wish he was still around."

"We do, too," Art says.

Good and evil—alcohol blurs the distinction in Gallup.

Nice people own crummy bars. Talented people drink hair spray.

This hometown for 22,000 people is the only municipality in McKinley County, the nation's worst county for alcohol-related deaths and illnesses. The alcoholism death rate in McKinley County is six times worse than the national average over the past decade.

Yet in Gallup, a longtime overseer of the town's effort to treat alcoholism makes his living bottling and distributing the street drunks' favorite wine.

Nearby, the Navajos—a third of them problem drinkers like Bennie Largo—pour millions of federal dollars into educating their children to Say NO—"dóo da"—to drugs and alcohol while teens in a tribal drug- and alcohol-treatment center watch Cheech and Chong movies spouting "drugs are fun" messages.

Gallup sits on the edge of two vast Indian reservations in northwestern New Mexico: Navajo and Zuni. On weekends, the town swells with Indian shoppers to three times its normal size. On those nights, hundreds of people from the dry reservations end up laid out nose-to-boothel on the stained concrete floor of the town's drunk tank.

Others, like Bennie Largo, stay longer and end up dying on cold sidewalks.

Some get in their vehicles and try to drive home. Not surprisingly, McKinley County has led the nation in alcohol-related motor vehicle deaths for the last three years.

Yet, in a community continually grieving the slaughter by rampant drunken drivers, a Gallup judge presided over an offender's 11th driving-while-intoxicated conviction in May. The result: no additional jail time.

And for years, another judge sentenced DWI offenders to a DWI school he owned.

Sincere people want to ignore this. Sincere people want to change this.

All perpetuate it.

Enabling is what it's called by Alcoholics Anonymous. Gallup is one big enabler. It's a good buddy saying, "Have one more."

"What I mean by enabling is that we make it easy for the individual," says Jay Vink, who headed Gallup's residential alcohol-treatment program.

"For instance, we have soup kitchens where they can go for a meal without even confronting the individual about his problem. We make it even nice for them."

"I admitted a person at 11 a.m., and by 1 p.m. he left. All he had was a nice meal, and he said, 'Thank you, I appreciate it very much.'"

Nowhere else is alcohol the centerpiece of a community as it is in Gallup. Nowhere else does it so abuse love and life.

THE HOMELESS: BRICK BY BRICK

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues attention to an article which appeared in this week's Time magazine. It points out the complexities of the homeless crisis and suggests a basic principle to guide the country in solving the crisis. Reporter Jacob Lamar writes: "This wealthy nation should start with a basic policy: no American should have to sleep on the street."

Values have been talked about frequently by Vice President BUSH in his campaign but this basic human value of sheltering our fellow Americans has somehow been lost among the other values he has been preaching.

"No American should have to sleep on the street," that sounds like common sense to most of us but the current administration's words and actions over the past 8 years indicate that they in fact do not agree.

Under this administration, the homeless crisis has grown to proportions never experienced since the Great Depression. This administration's response to the homeless crisis has been to cut low-income housing programs and to oppose minimum wage increases thereby keeping low-income workers well below the poverty line.

In fact, in 1979 about 11.4 percent of the U.S. population was below the national poverty level and today 13.5 percent of our population—at least 5 million more U.S. citizens—are below the national poverty level.

The administration's first reaction to the homeless crisis was denial, refusing to accept that the homeless crisis had reached critical proportions. The administration issued a bogus report that severely underestimated the number of homeless and using the report to justify their opposition to our early efforts to assist the homeless. The President himself, Ronald Reagan, stated that the homeless were homeless by choice—a clear and total lack of understanding and empathy by the Chief Executive.

As the crisis worsened, the administration could no longer deny it existed and the President reluctantly signed the McKinney Act into law. Then the administration turned around and asked for zero funding of the Emergency Shelter Grants, the cornerstone of the McKinney Act. The administration also undercut most other homeless assistance programs in its 1987, 1988, and 1989 budget requests.

While the administration was giving halfhearted support to the McKinney Act, it was exacerbating the homeless crisis by drastically reducing low-income housing programs. Federal support for housing has been cut by more than 70 percent over the past 8 years. Two and a half million low-income housing units have been lost in the same time period.

The Time magazine October 24, 1988, article provides a concise summary of the homeless crisis and offers a blueprint for turning around the disastrous policy path we have reached under this administration.

The author's suggestions include the increased rehabilitation of older housing units and greater Federal support of community-based housing organizations. I have introduced legislation to accomplish each of these objectives.

Along with Congresswoman PAT SAIKI and other members of the Housing Subcommittee, I introduced the "Permanent Housing for Homeless Americans Act". This legislation, sponsored by the Coalition for the Homeless, would fund the rehabilitation of about 140,000 older housing units annually.

Secondly, with broad support from members of the Housing Subcommittee and members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on HUD and Independent Agencies, I introduced new legislation to expand the Neighborhood Housing Services Program. NHS is a network of nonprofit community-based organizations dedicated to revitalizing deteriorating neighborhoods and rehabilitating housing for low-income families.

I plan to reintroduce both of these bills next year to be included in the debate as Congress faces the challenge of turning around this administration's disastrous housing policy path and at proposals to alleviate homelessness—

the most severe side effect of the housing crisis.

I would like to submit the Time magazine article to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the review of my colleagues.

THE HOMELESS: BRICK BY BRICK
(By Jacob V. Lamar)

It is a political problem with a painfully human face. Unlike the arcane theories of Star Wars or the complex calculations of the budget deficit, homelessness is no abstraction. The homeless confront urban dwellers every day: sleeping on sidewalks and park benches, begging pedestrians for loose change, huddling in doorways for shelter or meandering the streets muttering to themselves. In cities that have flourished during the Reagan years, there are more homeless today than at any time since the Great Depression.

On any given night, an estimated 735,000 people in the U.S. are homeless. As many as 2 million may be without shelter for one night or more during the year. A deplorable situation that began with deinstitutionalized mental patients' living in the streets has grown to include the working poor and whole families. Nearly a quarter of the homeless have jobs; more than a third are families with children. "The growing phenomenon of homeless children," says a report from the National Academy of Sciences, "is nothing short of a national disgrace."

If the condition of the homeless is appalling, solutions can seem hopelessly complex. Offering the medical treatment necessary for a derelict alcoholic is different from providing job training and education for a welfare mother, counseling for a teenage runaway or more income for a worker trying to secure an apartment. Yet no matter what their other difficulties, the homeless share a simple problem: they need a place to live. The best response to homelessness is to build more housing. This wealthy nation should start with a basic policy: no American should have to sleep on the street.

But the Reagan Administration has had no effective housing policy for most of its eight years in power. Samuel Pierce, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, is the only remaining member of Ronald Reagan's original Cabinet, yet he has been the Administration's invisible man. Federal support for subsidized housing has been slashed 77%, from \$32.2 billion in 1981 to \$7.5 billion this fiscal year. HUD authorized the construction of only 88,136 subsidized dwellings in 1987, compared with more than 224,000 in 1981.

Meanwhile, 2.5 million units of low-income housing have disappeared since 1980 through a brutal combination of market forces and government indifference. Tenements that housed the disadvantaged have been razed or renovated to make way for pricey apartments and high-rise office buildings. According to a 1986 congressional report, in the past decade the nation has lost half its single-room-occupancy hotels, long the housing of last resort for the poor. In New York City, tax-abatement policies of the early 1980s encouraged private developers to turn SRO buildings into luxury condominiums. The number of New York apartments renting for \$300 a month or less dropped from 1.7 million 1978 to 409,459 last year.

No matter who the next President is, the homeless crisis is likely to get worse. An additional 200,000 units of low-income housing could disappear over the next five years as

loans expire from a tax-break program of the 1960s and '70s. The Federal Government had encouraged private developers to build low-income housing by offering to subsidize 40-year mortgages on the buildings. Now many owners are taking advantage of an option to pay off the mortgages after 20 years, freeing them to sell or rent the apartments at the prevailing market price. The result could be hundreds of thousands more people in shelters.

The Reagan Administration's approach to housing was another version of the supply-side experiment: instead of subsidizing low-cost construction, as Washington had done since the 1930s, the Reaganites decided to subsidize tenants. Give cash vouchers directly to the poor to help them pay their rent, went the theory, and the market would respond by supplying more housing. Vouchers have had some success in the Southwest, where prices are depressed and vacancy rates relatively high. But in much of the country, as housing prices have increased by 43% in the past eight years, voucher recipients have been unable to find apartments with affordable rents that also meet federal quality standards. In New York City, where rent control, high taxes and land prices discourage the construction of modestly priced housing, three out of four vouchers were returned to the Government last year after futile apartment searches by the recipients. Supply-side housing, like supply-side economics, has had drastic, unintended consequences.

The Administration finally admitted last year that homelessness was an "unprecedented crisis" when the President signed the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, a compendium of programs covering everything from job training to food assistance. The act authorized the spending of \$1 billion over two years, but attorneys for the homeless had to sue the Government to get the funds moving out of a clogged federal pipeline. The \$500 million in first-year funds, haphazardly distributed in hundreds of U.S. cities, so far has done little tangible good. Last February, Reagan signed the Housing and Community Development Act, which provides assistance to 152,000 needy families and authorizes the renovation of 10,000 run-down public-housing units. Neither bill does anything to encourage the desperately needed construction of new low-cost housing.

On the campaign trail, Vice President George Bush's response to the housing crisis has been to ignore it. In answer to a question at the first presidential debate, Bush called for full funding of the McKinney Act and involvement of private benevolent organizations—the "1,000 points of light"—in communities that aid the homeless. Michael Dukakis has endorsed the recommendations of the National Housing Task Force and is committed to spending \$3 billion of federal money to build homes, mostly for low-income people.

With the Federal Government straining under a \$2.6 trillion debt, it is obviously unrealistic to expect that low-cost housing funds will be restored to pre-Reagan levels. But any serious program to stem homelessness is going to require money. The National Coalition for the Homeless estimates that it would cost \$4 billion to build 280,000 additional units of housing over the next two years.

What Washington must do is make sure that available money is carefully targeted and intelligently spent. Local governments have already taken the lead in offering low-

interest loans or tax-exempt bonds to finance housing construction. By providing loans to developers and easing building codes, San Diego has spurred the creation of five new SRO hotels, where tenants pay from \$240 to \$390 a month. In New York City last week, local officials joined with a community-development group to finance the construction of 1,000 apartments for low-income families; \$25 million of the \$80 million cost was raised from corporations, which can write off their contributions as a federal tax credit. An additional \$25 million has been raised through the tax-credit program—a little-noticed innovation tucked into the 1986 tax-reform bill—for low-income housing in Los Angeles, Kansas City, San Francisco and about a dozen other cities.

There are other reasonable options the next President should consider, steps that transcend the rhetoric that either candidate has offered so far.

REHABILITATE OLD UNITS

Though public housing is routinely condemned as a failure, there are 800,000 applicants on the waiting lists to get into it. Public-housing developments like St. Louis' Cochran Gardens and the Montgomery County, Md., program demonstrate that well-maintained, well-managed projects can be successes and not eyesores or breeding grounds for crime. Yet about 70,000 of the country's 1.3 million units are vacant: uninhabitable while awaiting repair or occupied by squatters. The Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program, which provides funds for the maintenance and rehabilitation of public-housing projects, was cut from \$2.5 billion in 1983 to \$1.6 billion last year. Surely it is cheaper, as well as more humane, to renovate available apartments than to dump families into welfare hotels.

In private-housing stock, some of the most ambitious renovation is being performed—again—by community-development corporations, which obtain funds from local governments, financial institutions and religious organizations. In Chicago, Bethel New Life, a Lutheran Church group, has refurbished 321 homes, built a day-care center and saved a crumbling school building. Congressman Joseph Kennedy II of Massachusetts has proposed a bill that would provide \$500 million to help nonprofit community groups purchase and rehabilitate low-income housing.

USE FORECLOSED HOUSING

HUD owns 47,000 properties seized for mortgage defaults. Traditionally, these repossessed buildings have been sold at auction to the highest bidder. The Government ought to start seriously complying with 1987 housing legislation that calls for underused property to be turned over to the homeless, by donating or selling buildings at low prices to housing advocacy groups.

CREATE MORE COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CLINICS

The homeless crisis began when overcrowded mental hospitals started to release patients who were not considered dangerous to themselves or others. The number of mental patients in U.S. institutions dropped from a peak of 560,000 to 143,000 today, and an estimated 30% to 40% of the homeless are mentally impaired. The release program was intended to lead to more small facilities, where the poor could receive affordable outpatient care. Yet 70% of the \$6 billion spent each year on state-run mental health programs still goes to institutions. A greater proportion must go to promoting neighbor-

hood clinics and group homes. What is more, the operators of these clinics must reach out aggressively to get people off the streets, especially in cold weather. They must trek to the parks, bus depots and other places where the homeless congregate to persuade them of the need for health care.

Once more, Washington does not have to bear this burden by itself. The National Academy of Sciences report cites the Zachaeus Medical Clinic in Washington as a superb example of an inner-city health center that has been funded exclusively by church and community groups and individual donors.

RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE

The best way to help the working homeless is to pay them better: the national minimum wage has stayed at \$3.35 an hour since 1981, while the cost of living has risen by a third. Modest financial help is already coming from some states. California raised its minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour in July. Other states provide more direct assistance: New Jersey has prevented 12,000 families from being evicted over the past four years by providing loans and grants to help pay rents and mortgages.

Clearly, alleviating homelessness is going to cost U.S. taxpayers money. It is up to the next President and to the American people to decide how high a priority housing of the dispossessed deserves. In considering the cost, the President should keep in mind that the \$7.5 billion the Federal Government will spend for low-cost housing this year is meager compared with the nation's biggest housing subsidy: more than \$30 billion in a mortgage-interest tax deduction goes to 58.5 million private homeowners, including the very wealthy.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH OF BETHLEHEM, PA, MARKS 140TH

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, It is a great pleasure to make these remarks today in highlighting the year-long celebration of the 140th anniversary of St. Thomas United Church of Christ in Bethlehem, PA.

St. Thomas, the oldest United Church of Christ congregation in Bethlehem, will culminate its commemorative events with the 140th anniversary of the church's dedication on November 20th. This will include a special service of thanksgiving with attention directed to the church's illustrious history of ministry to the people of the Lehigh Valley.

At this point, it is a privilege to insert the very interesting history of the St. Thomas Church:

HISTORY OF THE ST. THOMAS CHURCH

In January 1848, a group of Christian people living in and around the settlement of Altonah, most of whom were members of Lutheran and Reformed congregations at Hecktown, Schoenersville and Farmersville, got together and decided to build a house of worship since the distance to other churches made it very difficult to attend divine worship, especially for those who had no conveyances.

The first meeting was held at the home of Philip Ohl and after prayerful deliberation

and much discussion, the meeting resolved unanimously to erect a house of worship and so by the grace of God, the Altonah church originally known as the St. Thomas Manoquacy Church was given birth. John Glaiss and Leopold Keim each agreed to donate one half acre of ground on which to erect the proposed church, the remainder being laid out as a place for the burial of the dead—this place being known as the Graveyard.

After numerous meetings a building committee was appointed which was composed of George Moser, Leopold Keim, Joseph Glaiss, Philip Ohl, George Halteman and Thomas Oberly and Daniel Heller. Adam Bruch was elected Treasurer. Before active building was begun, funds for the proposed church were solicited. The results were very gratifying for subscriptions from church members totaled \$1,004.54½ and friends and neighbors gave \$168.47. The cornerstone, located near our rear entrance was laid on April 30, 1848—the offering for the day being \$71.35. The foundation wall was made by Daniel Spriegel, the brickwork was done by James Daney and the carpenter work by George W. Smith. The young men and women collected enough funds to secure the altar and pulpit vestments and the chancel chairs.

The church was dedicated on November 20, 1848, cleared of all indebtedness—the cost being \$1,364.87½.

The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. Wentzel and the first Reformed pastor was Rev. Max Stern. The first musical instrument used in the church was a Melodian, but later the congregations secured a pipe organ at a cost of \$1,100 which was used for fifty-one years.

In the year 1892 at a congregational meeting, it was decided to tear down the first church and build a new sanctuary since the old church was no longer adequate for the needs and activities of the growing congregations.

On June 5, 1892 the cornerstone of the new church was laid. It can be seen off the front Western corner of our sanctuary. A great deal of the work of the new building was done by the members. The foundation walls were made by Modest Birke, the brickwork and plastering by Simon Brewer and the carpentering by James Kemmerer. The entire cost of the new building was \$10,000. St. Thomas Church has never stood still. The bell which summons the worshippers on the Lord's day was placed in the tower in June, 1897 at the cost of \$135.

In November, 1897 the interior of the church was frescoed at a cost of \$270 and in October, 1898 the Semi-Centennial of St. Thomas was celebrated. The officers of the congregations while these improvements were made were the following: Lutheran Elders—Edward B. Schnable, John W. George and George M. Warner. Deacons were Amandus Fatzinger, Clinton C. Koehler, and George H. Moyer. The Reformed Elders were Charles Rockel, Charles Musselman and Reuben Kemmerer. Deacons were John Balliet, Milton Bruch, and Samuel Erich.

In 1913, the church was completely renovated. Extensive repairs were made and new furnishings provided. Electric lights were installed in 1916 through the efforts of the Ladies Aid Society. In 1922, four acres of land to the East and South of the church were secured upon which a pavilion and bandstand were erected and shade trees planted.

For the observance of St. Thomas' 75th Anniversary in 1923, the congregation purchased a modern two manual Durner organ at a cost of \$5,000.

Liberty Grange Hall, built in 1924 on the West side of our church property was purchased by St. Thomas in 1938. In 1946 more property was acquired on the East side of the church and is now used as the Sexton's home.

The St. Thomas Sunday School which was organized in 1862, continued to grow and a new Christian Education building was erected in 1953 at a cost of over \$100,000.

In 1961, stained glass artisans, electricians, plasterers, painters and carpet workers re-decorated the church sanctuary and made extensive alterations in the church basement which gave modern classrooms. These renovations cost about \$23,000. Within ten years the \$123,000, debt was satisfied. On May 10, 1971, extensive repairs to the pipe organ were completed at a cost of \$3,700, including a new console, sound boxes, bench and rectifier.

After several years of study, the Lutheran congregation voted on April 18, 1971 to join with St. Thomas United Church of Christ. The consolidation services were held on May 16, 1971. On December 1, 1971, Rev. Richard Solliday became our first full-time pastor, resigning May 15, 1977.

On October 10, 1972, the auto parking lot was enlarged, regraded and paved with asphalt and stone at a cost of \$3,700. A sound system was also installed in the church sanctuary including a speaker in the basement of the church at a nominal cost. Both of these projects were contributed by generous donations of our members.

In the early morning (Sunday) of November 6, 1977 the parishioners were shocked by the terrible news of a disastrous fire at our church which almost completely destroyed our Christian Education building and filled the Sanctuary with soot and smoke and causing damages of approximately \$200,000. Almost immediately our telephone was swamped with calls from friends and neighboring churches with offers of assistance. Services this day were held in the chapel of First Presbyterian Church at which time Rev. Carl E. Siegfried preached his trial sermon and was elected by a large majority to be the new pastor of St. Thomas.

Realizing that the Lord's work must continue, that very afternoon the men of the church got together. They closed up the roof and boarded up the windows. The next morning a large crew of workers sent by our Insurance Adjuster appeared on the scene and began work on renovating the Sanctuary which was used for worship the following Sunday. After the service, a special congregational meeting was called and the following people were appointed to serve on the Restoration Committee: William Stecker, Justin Jiroliano, Charles Hess, Arthur Lucas, and Lee Bachman.

A service of rededication was held on Sunday, June 11, 1978. The morning service featured the Rev. Dr. Alford C. Bartholomew as the guest preacher. The 2:00 p.m. Rededication service was a time of joy and reflection on the ministry of St. Thomas United Church of Christ.

On May 11, 1980, Mr. Tyson L. Frey preached a trial sermon entitled, "The Loving Family," for the St. Thomas congregation. He accepted the call of the congregation to become their full time pastor. The Rev. Tyson L. Frey was ordained on June 1, 1980 in Bethel U.C.C., Spring Grove, PA and was installed as pastor of St. Thomas

United Church of Christ on June 8, 1980, during a 7:30 p.m. Installation service. The Rev. Dr. Donald Englert, the Rev. Dr. William Longsdorf, and the Rev. Lee Zortman participated in the service.

The ministry of the St. Thomas congregation has been characterized in recent years as being strengthened in the midst of transition. St. Thomas Church has grown in faithful membership, solid committee work, ever increasing Christian stewardship, and expanding Christian education. The spiritual life of the church has caught hold of new dreams and visions for Christian ministry.

The 140th Anniversary of St. Thomas U.C.C. was celebrated in 1988. A very special highlight of the anniversary year was the employing of Mrs. Dorothy Fritchman as Director of Music/Lay Assistant for the congregation. It was a year filled with celebrative worship and a dedication to the future.

FORMER PASTORS

LUTHERAN

Rev. G.A. Wentzel, 1848 to 1850.
Rev. C.F. Welden, 1851 to 1861.
Rev. N. Yeager, during 1861.
Rev. F.J.F. Schantz, 1861 to 1866.
Rev. A.T. Geisenheimer, 1867 to 1868.
Rev. A. Fuchs, 1869 to 1875.
Rev. J.B. Rath, 1875 to 1882.
Rev. W. Wackernagle, 1882 to 1887.
Rev. W.D.C. Keith, 1887 to 1901.
Rev. G.D. Druckenmiller, 1901 to 1905.
Rev. V.J. Bauer, 1906 to 1942.
Rev. D.M. Latshaw, 1944 to 1950.
Rev. S.V. Ballek, 1950 to 1967.
Rev. R.S. Weider, 1967 to 1969.
Supply Pastors,

REFORMED—U.C.C.

Rev. Max Stern, 1848 to 1852.
Rev. D.F. Brendle, DD, 1852 to 1903.
Rev. H.J. Ehret, DD, 1903 to 1953.
Rev. W.C. Mantz, 1954 to 1956.
Rev. J.N. Carr, 1956 to 1959.
Rev. P.I. Solt, 1960 to 1961.
Rev. H.J. Colver, 1962 to 1971.
Rev. R.E. Solliday, 1971 to 1977.
Rev. Carl Siegfried, 1977 to 1979.
Rev. Tyson L. Frey, 1980 to present.

Mr. Speaker, we do well to pay our respects to a church such as St. Thomas. This church not only invites and welcomes all people to share in their services and activities but encourages each one to build their own personal ministry with a commitment to community projects. As their pastor, the Rev. Tyson L. Frey puts it, "St. Thomas is a friendly congregation. People just love that aspect of it. People who come here are involved right away."

THE FINANCIAL TURN AROUND OF BUFFALO COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation the achievements of Buffalo Columbus Hospital, which is a nonprofit, community hospital serving the medically underserved and indigent population of the city of Buffalo and western New York.

Nationwide, inner-city hospitals have faced closure or major financial crises in the chang-

ing health care environment. Buffalo Columbus is an excellent example of the success and turn around of a hospital in a large, urban setting serving various ethnic communities and addressing the changing needs of the population.

This hospital, originally facing closure and having acute financial problems, has been turned around programmatically and financially as a model institution under the outstanding leadership of Mr. Sushil C. Sharma as its president and chief executive officer, supported by a dedicated board of directors.

The Buffalo Columbus Hospital is now in the process of reconfiguration to address the needs of the community that it serves by providing drug and alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation inpatient services, supported with an advanced diagnostic and treatment center providing a variety of medical, clinical, and ambulatory surgery services. The leadership of this hospital is evident with its commitment to high quality standards for patient care and the community support that it has demonstrated over its 80 year history.

As the city of Buffalo and western New York continue to meet the challenges of the 1990's and the 21st century, Buffalo Columbus Hospital will be prepared to meet the increased demand of services and address the serious nationwide problem of drug abuse.

SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THE DEBT CRISIS

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Banking Committee's Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy, I have spent a great deal of time analyzing the developing world debt crisis. There are a number of Members in this body who have done the same: JOHN LAFALCE, CHUCK SCHUMER, BRUCE MORRISON, DON PEASE, JOE KENNEDY, to name a few. Another leader on this issue is my friend and fellow chairman, the gentleman from the District of Columbia, WALTER FAUNTROY.

As chairman of the Banking Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance, WALTER has worked on a number of different proposals on how to handle the debt crisis. Most recently, he tackled this issue in the context of the general capital increase for the World Bank. WALTER's stewardship of the GCI guaranteed not only its success but also that the Congress would go on record as wanting the Bank to play a larger role in the debt crisis.

I am submitting for the RECORD a copy of a fine article written by WALTER that appeared in today's Wall Street Journal. I urge my colleagues to take a look at it. WALTER provides us with insight on how we should approach this most pressing problem.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 19, 1988]

THE BAKER PLAN IS BANKRUPT

(By Walter E. Fauntroy)

Former Treasury Secretary James Baker developed the "Baker plan" three years ago in an effort to spur economic growth in the debtor nations of the Third World. The plan advocated economic reforms by the less developed countries complemented by an increase in lending by commercial banks and international financial institutions.

The expected increase in commercial bank lending to the debtor countries has never materialized. In fact, net outflows from the developing world may well set records this year. The debtor countries have serviced their loans while undergoing painful austerity as sources of investment and economic growth have dwindled.

The situation promises to get even worse as the banks initiate discussions with Argentina concerning its \$56 billion external debt. Argentina is more than 90 days overdue in payment of \$1 billion in interest to commercial banks. The Argentine government has a dangerously thin \$500 million in reserves.

In recent months, the Treasury Department, under Mr. Baker's leadership, approved a \$500 million bridge loan to Argentina and is now working with the World Bank to provide an added \$1.25 billion in loans. However, the \$5 billion question concerns whether the commercial banks will provide their share of the package.

For all of the cajoling and pressure the Treasury Department has applied to the commercial banks, they remain unwilling to contribute the \$3.5 billion in "new lending" to cover Argentine interest payments through the end of 1989. Unlike the situation a year ago, in which the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank provided Argentina with \$2.9 billion in a successful effort to encourage the commercial banks to contribute an added \$1.55 billion, this year the banks appear unified in opposition to discussing new loans.

In addition, it appears that the IMF is jumping ship on the current proposal. The IMF, currently in the doghouse with the Treasury Department, was not consulted in the establishment of an economic program for Argentina, an unprecedented event. And, making matters worse for the Treasury Department, IMF Director Michel Camdessus recently has become more outspoken in his calls for voluntary debt reduction for Argentina.

Voluntary debt reduction and Argentina go hand in hand, and the commercial banks increasingly recognize this reality. The Baker plan, on the other hand, has consistently increased the external debt of Argentina without leading to the economic growth required to allow Argentina to service that debt. It is little wonder, therefore, that the Argentine Creditor Committee meets with greater frequency these days. And the net capital outflow from Argentina, having already stifled internal investment and economic growth, now threatens to contribute to political unrest. Yet, the Treasury Department is intransigent in its adherence to the Baker plan.

It is hard to believe that this is the same department that 18 months ago, under the leadership of Mr. Baker, bashed the House Banking Committee with the administration's objections to use of public-sector funds to underwrite the International Debt Management Authority. The Banking Committee plan would have reduced Third World exposure, since participating banks

would voluntarily forgive a portion of their debts. Mr. Baker called the plan a "big-bank bailout." The public-sector costs of the Argentine loans in support of the Baker plan may, by comparison, be considered a "big-bank mega-bailout."

An evaluation of the use of public-sector funds can be reduced to two questions. First, does the program make efficient use of public-sector funds? And second, does the program provide assurance that the total stock of debt will be reduced? The Treasury Department's endorsement of the \$1.25 billion in World Bank loans to Argentina meets neither of these criteria.

U.S. policy makers are faced with a choice: to either continue to advocate that the World Bank do what the banks will not and service a substantial portion of the Argentine debt—\$700 million of the current World Bank loans are disguised as structural and sectoral adjustment loans—or, alternatively, to support the World Bank in efforts to structure a voluntary debt-reduction program for those banks currently holding Argentine paper.

Clearly, the banks have voted with their wallets against voluntary new lending while indicating a new willingness to provide voluntary debt reduction in lieu of new loans. A recent report by the Economic Policy Council of the United Nations Association of the U.S., written and endorsed by several money-center bankers, supported the shift toward debt reduction with a partial guarantee. A Sept. 15 letter from the Institute of International Finance, while somewhat milder, noted its member banks might provide debt reduction in conjunction with a partial guarantee on the remaining debt. Both groups noted the futility of depending on new lending.

Congress recently has passed a bill, signed by the president, authorizing the general capital increase of the World Bank. Included is language instructing the U.S. executive director to the World Bank to encourage the bank to link its non-project lending and its use of partial guarantee authority to substantial and voluntary debt reduction by the commercial banks. The language represents a small step in the right direction. By contrast, the Treasury Department's endorsement of the \$1.25 billion in loans from the World Bank to Argentina to service its debt at 100 cents on the dollar will send the worst possible message.

Let us hope, though the signs bode ill, that under the new leadership of Nicholas Brady, we may begin to witness a shift in the position of the Treasury Department.

EXCHANGE OF LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE
CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation, together with Congressman TIM JOHNSON of South Dakota, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out an exchange involving lands in South Dakota and in my own congressional district in Colorado. This legislation is necessary because Congress has not given authority to the various Federal agencies to engage in exchanges of land in more than one State, but has in-

stead specifically reserved interstate land exchange authority to itself.

The bill I am introducing today would enable the Forest Service to acquire roughly 427 acres of privately owned holdings in the Black Hills National Forest some 25 miles southwest of Deadwood, SD. The 427 acres comprise interspersed forest and ranch meadowland and are typical of the highly scenic, pastoral terrain which attracts visitors to the Black Hills. Acquisition of this inholding is desirable for the Forest Service because it would consolidate Federal lands to promote public goals such as accommodating visitor use and enhancing wildlife management programs. Of course, as with any exchange of lands, the owners of the inholding support this exchange and have been active participants in the process.

In return for 427 acres to be acquired by the Forest Service, my bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the current owners of the South Dakota property a ranch facility and approximately 1,560 acres of predominantly ranch land located in my congressional district, known as the Copper Spur Ranch. The Copper Spur Ranch property is currently administered by the Farmers Home Administration, which acquired it through foreclosure 4 years ago. The ranch is comprised of mostly open, hilly terrain and is typical of ranchland in the general area. The ranch is currently under short-term lease for livestock grazing but will be eligible for sale—disposal—by the Farmers Home Administration in the near future when new sale regulations are implemented. Those new regulations are expected shortly, so an auction or other sale of the Copper Spur Ranch could be imminent.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that the introduction of legislation will prompt the Farmers Home Administration to refrain from a sale of the Copper Spur Ranch at this time, and to defer any sale action until after Congress has had time to evaluate the land exchange proposal in the next session. In the interim, I will be working with the exchange proponent, State and local officials, and others in Colorado to secure their support for the exchange and/or suggest refinements to my bill before it is reintroduced next year.

PUBLIC SUPPORTS NUCLEAR ENERGY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the results of a recent poll conducted on behalf of the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness. The poll shows that nuclear energy was named most often—by 33 percent of respondents—out of seven energy sources as the one source that will generate most of America's electricity in the future. An overwhelming majority said that it is very or somewhat likely that new nuclear plants will be needed in the future. A majority of Americans also appreciate that nuclear energy strengthens the Nation's energy secu-

ity. By a margin of more than 2 to 1—60 percent versus 27 percent—participants preferred nuclear energy over increased dependence on foreign oil.

Passage of H.R. 5461, the Nuclear Powerplant Standardization Act of 1988, which I introduced October 5 would once again allow nuclear powerplants to compete economically with other sources of energy by slashing construction costs by as much as 55 percent. My bill would encourage standardized reactor designs, early site approval and combined licenses. The use of standardized designs would facilitate the licensing and construction of nuclear powerplants and enhance the public health and safety.

Mr. Speaker, the American public supports nuclear energy as an important part of our Nation's energy policy. Congress needs to ensure that nuclear energy continues to be a viable energy source in the future and passage of my bill would do just that. I ask that my colleagues join me in preserving and promoting nuclear energy by supporting my bill when we return next January to begin the 101st Congress.

IMPOSITION OF ISLAMIC LAW IN SUDAN A THREAT TO HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, we in Congress who are committed to the cause of human rights strive to speak out against human rights abuses wherever they may exist. However, we naturally tend to focus on those parts of the world which most often find themselves in newspaper headlines or on the national news. But often this means that we are reacting to events rather than anticipating them. For this reason, I rise today to alert Members to the serious situation foreboding in Sudan, where the government is in the process of imposing Islamic law, or sharia, as the basis of its judicial system. I also want to take a moment to thank Dr. Richard P. Stevens, a Sudan specialist and a constituent of mine who is a professor at Georgetown University here in Washington, for having brought this situation to my attention.

I would like to bring to Members' attention an article from the September 20 edition of the Washington Post which discusses the implications which this has for human rights in Sudan. The text of the article is as follows:

SUDANESE CABINET APPROVES HARSH ISLAMIC CODE OF CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT

(By Blaine Harden)

NAIROBI, KENYA.—The Sudanese cabinet, in an act likely to prolong and probably worsen one of Africa's most destructive civil wars, has approved a harsh new code of Islamic sharia law denounced as unacceptable by Christian politicians in the divided country.

Among the punishments spelled out in the criminal code are death by stoning for "the offense of adultery," 100 lashes with a whip and five years in prison for "the offense of homosexuality" and death for "the offense

of apostasy," which is defined as "renunciation of the creed of Islam."

The key issue behind the civil war that has cut Sudan in half in the past years—while spawning chronic famine in the south—has been fear on the part of southern Christians that the Moslem-dominated north would insist that the country be governed by Islamic law.

John Garang, leader of the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which controls most of southern Sudan, has said that imposing Islamic laws as part of the national criminal code is unacceptable. He also has said that his guerrilla movement, which is armed by neighboring Ethiopia, is prepared to fight for decades against any Sudanese government that rejects a secular code of justice.

The strictest punishments spelled out in the new law, such as crucifixion for armed robbers and amputation for petty thieves, would not apply in the Christian south, according to an "accompanying note" attached to the 1988 code.

But Taha Ibrahim, a Sudanese lawyer and respected scholar on sharia, said the punishments would apply to the estimated 1 million "internally displaced" southerners living in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. These people, most of whom are Christian, have fled fighting and famine in the south in recent years for a squalid but safe life in the squatter camps that ring the capital.

The sharia code was approved the weekend of Sep. 10-11 after heated discussions during an all-night session of the Sudanese Council of Ministers, or cabinet. The law must still be passed by the country's Constituent Assembly, or parliament.

A spokesman for the Council of Ministers told reporters in Khartoum last week that the endorsement of the sharia code had passed the cabinet with some "reservations" concerning corporal punishment. According to a report by United Press International, the spokesman said the cabinet asked that those provisions be voted on individually by members of the Constituent Assembly.

Opponents of sharia conceded recently in interviews in Khartoum that they cannot stop passage of the Islamic code once it reaches the assembly. In the coalition government headed by Prime Minister Sadiq Mahdi, southerners and northerners opposed to sharia are a minority.

"Sharia is a move toward an Islamic state. It will make us second-class citizens. We will not sign this death warrant," said Eliaba James Surur, an assembly member representing the southern town of Juba. He is the leader of the southern opposition coalition.

"We believe the passage of this law will cause an exodus [of southerners], and some may go south to fight. If this is passed, it will not be Garang's war alone," said Surur.

The sharia code approved by the Council of Ministers was written by Hassan Turabi, Sudan's attorney general, minister of justice and founding leader of the country's small but extremely well-organized Islamic fundamentalist party, the National Islamic Front.

Turabi, 56, who holds law degrees from London University and the Sorbonne and is a contender for the leadership of Africa's largest country, has written two complete sharia codes for Sudan in the past five years.

He wrote the first in 1983 when he was an adviser in the regime headed by president Jaafar Nimeri. Before Nimeri was overthrown in a 1985 coup—which was precipitated, in large measure, by public outrage

over sharia—Turabi's code of justice had resulted in the amputations of about 200 hands and feet.

Following the coup, a transitional military government suspended amputation and other provisions of sharia deemed inappropriate in a multireligion nation.

In his successful election campaign in 1986, Sadiq Mahdi vowed that he would moderate sharia in such a way that it would be acceptable to both north and south.

In August, two days after Khartoum was hit by the worst natural disaster of the century—devastating floods that destroyed the homes of nearly 2 million people—the Council of Ministers convened one of its many all-night sessions. It discussed Islamic law.

In the spring of this year, Turabi (who is Sadiq's brother-in-law) began to dominate the sharia debate. He was appointed attorney general and minister of justice and began composing a second sharia code.

The new code is in many ways more rigidly fundamentalist than the unpopular sharia passed under Nimeri, according to Taha Ibrahim, the Islamic law scholar in Khartoum and a past president of the Sudan Bar Association.

According to Ibrahim, the new code, unlike the previous one, spells out death by stoning as a penalty for adultery and makes conversion from Islam to Christianity a crime punishable by death.

Another major change in the sharia code, says Ibrahim, concerns retribution, which the law defines as "the punishment of an offender with the same offensive act he has committed." For example, a person convicted of intentionally poking out someone's eye could have his eye poked out.

Under the Nimeri code, Sudanese courts carried out acts of retribution. Under the new code, however, the victim is empowered to exact retribution himself.

I would also like to bring to Member's attention Amnesty International's July 1988 report, "Sudan: Human Rights Developments since 1985," which I recommend to all Members. What follows are excerpts from the report which deal with the ramifications of the imposition of Islamic law:

Most of the 1983 "September Laws", particularly the September 1983 penal code which introduced the judicial penalties of amputation and flogging on the grounds that they were prescribed by the *Shari'a* (Islamic law), still apply. Although there have been no amputations since 1985 amputation sentences are still passed by the courts.

Other issues relate to punishments stipulated in the "September Laws", in particular the Penal Code, which were introduced by President Nimeiri's government in September 1983. These laws introduced the judicial penalties of amputation of limbs, flogging, stoning and crucifixion (all to be inflicted in public), on the grounds of their existence in the *Shari'a* (Islamic law), they also confirmed the heavy penalties for political offences which were contained previously in the State Security Act, and extended the application of the death penalty. With regard to *Hadd* (divinely sanctioned) Islamic law penalties which were a key feature of the 1983 "September Laws", while Amnesty International does not support or oppose any particular system of justice, it seeks respect for and observance of international legal and human rights standards as set out

in various international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and ratified by Sudan. The retention of certain *Hadd* penalties such as amputation is not, in Amnesty International's view, compatible with these international instruments, to which the Sudan is now a party. The revision or repeal of the "September Laws" has been under consideration in the country since April 1985 and certain changes have already been made. However, recent statements suggest that the new government intends to retain the penalty of amputation as well as certain other *Hadd* penalties in the law in some form. A new Islamic penal code was promised within two months of the new government taking office, by July 1988. However, proposals for such legislation have not yet been brought to the Constituent Assembly (parliament). It is not known whether the government will propose that Islamic law apply to all citizens and residents, or only to predominantly Muslim parts of the country (such as the North, including Khartoum), or only to Muslims and not to Christians and other non-Muslims.

A matter of considerable concern to Amnesty International is the retention of the *Hadd* (divinely sanctioned) penalty of amputation of limbs for certain offences, which was introduced by the "September Laws" in 1983. Over 150 amputation sentences were carried out—mostly in public—between December 1983 and the end of President Nimeiri's government in April 1985. Amputation sentences have been imposed by the courts since then but no amputation sentence has been carried out. The Supreme Court has upheld several sentences of amputation, including sentences imposed while President Nimeiri was in power and sentences of amputation imposed since then. The latter include two sentences of cross-limb amputation (that is, amputation of both the right hand and the left foot) and a sentence of amputation of the right hand imposed in May 1987 and March 1988 respectively. The number of prisoners currently under sentence of amputation has not been disclosed by the authorities: it is at least 60—including some 30 held in the condemned cells in Kober prison in Khartoum—but some estimates of the actual number are very much higher. The prisoners are awaiting the result of judicial appeals or review by the Supreme Court, or a final decision from the authorities on the implementation of their sentences.

The "September Laws" prescribed the *Hadd* penalty of flogging for the majority of criminal offences in the Penal Code, including ordinary criminal offences and *Hadd* offences. Sentences of flogging have continued to be imposed and inflicted since 1985, although not on such an extensive scale as under the Nimeiri government, when hundreds of people were flogged in court immediately after the passing of the sentence.

Amnesty International regards amputation, flogging and retribution as cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments, and as such prohibited by international law. "Cruel and degrading treatment" is prohibited by the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan (1985) (Article 29) and the use of "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" is forbidden by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 5), the International Covenant on Civil and Po-

litical Rights (Article 7), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Article 5), and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to all of which Sudan is now a party. The law should therefore ensure that no offences are punishable by cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The *Hadd* penalties of execution by stoning (which is reserved for adultery) and "execution and crucifixion" (which is mandatory for certain other *Hadd* offences) are still in force. There have been cases before and after 1985 when these penalties were imposed but in no case have they been inflicted.

AMATEUR BOXING IN KANSAS CITY

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to recognize the positive influence of amateur boxing in Kansas City and the contributions to this sport made by Mr. Arrington "Bubbles" Klice on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The first regional golden gloves tournament in Kansas City, sponsored by the Kansas City Star, was held in February of 1936. During World War II Beau Jack, Joe Louis, and Henry Armstrong accompanied Kansas City regional champions to Chicago as coaches for the national tournament.

Charles Myers and Jack Byrd were two of the first coaches of the Kansas City Golden Gloves and were followed by people such as Dr. James DiRenna, who was instrumental in making the golden gloves a non-profit corporation in the State of Missouri. The Greater Kansas City Golden Gloves Association continues to provide a positive opportunity for Kansas City youths and provides scholarships for its boxers.

From 1938 to 1978 Bubbles Klice was owner and coach of the Gateway Boxing Club whose members were mainly disadvantaged black youths of the Kansas City inner city. The club produced 130 regional champions and 11 national champions. During that 40-year period Bubbles also coached the European Theater of Operations Champions during World War II and was a co-coach of the first American boxing team to face the Soviet boxers in their own country in 1970.

After recovering from heart surgery in 1982 Bubbles received the hall of fame award from the Golden Gloves Association of America. Since then he has continued to serve as the first vice president of the Greater Kansas City Golden Gloves Association as a lifetime member. His energetic service has been a valuable contribution to the Kansas City community.

Another prominent leader in Kansas City amateur boxing, Mr. Robert Nix, will be inducted into the golden gloves hall of fame in April of 1989. As a boy, Robert boxed under the coaching of Bubbles Klice, and as head coach at the municipal boxing club his hard work has

enriched the lives of many club members. His induction is an honor not only for himself, but for his club and community as well.

Amateur boxing is a sport for eager, healthy youths. It demands superior physical condition, alertness, and discipline and returns self-confidence and self-respect. Amateur boxing enjoys worldwide appeal and is one of the most popular sports of the olympic games. The golden gloves has proven to be a valuable asset to the Kansas City community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all the coaches and supporters of the Kansas City area golden gloves. Their generous contributions of time, effort, and money have helped disadvantaged youths to learn discipline and self-esteem and, in so doing, to set higher goals for themselves in the future.

PHILIP JUTRAS, MAINE EXPATRIATE

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of all my colleagues, the unique and very successful adventures of Philip Jutras, a former State legislator from Maine.

Mr. Jutras, who was born in Amesbury, MA, was part of the great invasion of Normandy in 1944. Subsequently, he returned to the United States, where he served three terms in the Maine Legislature, representing a district in York County, concluding with the 105th legislature in 1972.

On a return trip to France in 1970, he visited St. Mere-Eglise, a small French town with the distinction of being the first town liberated by the allies in 1944. While there, he looked up a family with whom he had stayed during and immediately after the invasion in 1944. During this visit, he became reacquainted with Antoinette, the wife of the family with whom he had stayed. Since she had recently become widowed and Mr. Jutras was not married, he returned to the States for but a short while and traveled back to France and married Antoinette after the close of the 105th legislative session in 1972.

Phil Jutras now lives in the same small house on the village square where he briefly stayed in 1944. His wife operates the small dress shop that is a part of the house and he works as conservator and curator of the Airborne Museum in town.

The museum chronicles the momentous events surrounding the invasion of Normandy in 1944 and contains very many artifacts from that period, including several completely assembled aircraft. He has written several booklets about the museum in both English and French, and under his leadership, attendance has grown dramatically. A monument to one of the great days in world history, it is also testament to the energy and dedication of Phil Jutras.

Mr. Speaker, I often tell people that Mainers have special qualities of independence and resourcefulness that makes me proud to be a Maine resident and to represent the 1st Dis-

trict of Maine. I think Phil Jutras displays those qualities in abundance and I am pleased that I can bring his singular achievements to the attention of the House.

PHILIP JUTRAS, EX-LEGISLATOR, EXPATRIATE
(By Steve Cartwright)

AUGUSTA—The life of Philip Jutras is the stuff of novel, but his voice is real on a trans-Atlantic phone call from Ste. Mere Eglise, France, and his compatriots locally vouch for his story.

The story involves a young man studying for the priesthood whose life changed when he was drafted. He later served three terms in the Maine Legislature. And there was Antoinette, but more about her later.

Jutras recently called the Kennebec Journal to learn more about his dear friend, the Rev. Leonard A LeClair, a Catholic priest at the Togas Veterans Administration center. LeClair died in December at 79.

Expatriate Jutras, 71, attended school with LeClair at Sherbrooke, Quebec, but Jutras took another road than the one leading to the priesthood.

As a divinity student, the young Jutras, a Franco-American from Amesbury, Mass. could have been exempted from U.S. military service in World War II.

Instead, "I was one of the first draftees," he said, "under the new draft law. I was drafted Feb. 6, 1941, and I knew I had to go, even though my mother had put me on the track to be a priest."

"I told her I'd only be gone a year. I came out 20 years and two days later," Jutras said, showing a wry sense of humor.

Jutras seems to have had an uncanny sense of timing, too.

He was part of the massively successful Normandy Invasion, landing at Utah beach, Nov. 15, 1944. It was a turning point in the fortunes of war, and in his life, although he may not have realized it then.

"We were in the mud field, camping, and there was a sign—the town was Ste. Mere Eglise—that said anyone who wanted a room in town could apply at such and such a place."

"I was with an officer, and the sign advertised two places, and I said to him, 'who the heck is going to know the difference? We'll be back here during the day and just leave at night.' I got a room right on the village square."

He stayed with a very pleasant family—he already spoke French from hearing it at home as a child—and he particularly liked the wife, an attractive woman named Antoinette.

Years later, separated from his wife and retired from the military at the rank of lieutenant, he made a sentimental journey to France, and the English Channel village of Ste. Mere Eglise, which translates roughly as church of the mother saint.

He confessed to a romantic notion, that he could find an old girlfriend in Germany. That didn't work out, so on the return trip, he stopped at the village square in Ste. Mere Eglise. Sure enough, Antoinette still lived there. It was 1970, and her husband had died five years earlier.

"I told her I'd keep in touch," he said, and "I thought to myself, perhaps if things work out, I'd return someday . . ."

Things worked out swiftly, he said, The Democrat from York, Maine, served out the 105th Legislative session and in 1972, divorced, he returned to Ste. Mere Eglise, where he married Antoinette.

In 1974, LeClair visited, and two former schoolmates toured France, Belgium and

Holland. He treasures photographs from the trip.

Jutras visits the United States often, retains citizenship and votes in Massachusetts. His children and grandchildren have come to visit him in France. One of his close friends, always on the visiting list is Edwin H. Pert, clerk of the Maine House in Augusta.

In recent years, he has derived tremendous satisfaction, he said, as a volunteer worker at the Airborne Museum in Ste. Mere Eglise, where authentic World War II aircraft are displayed.

Jutras, because he is bilingual, is of particular help when U.S. veterans visit the museum. He has written several museum booklets, and attendance has risen dramatically, he said.

Talking about his French home and the museum—a labor of love—Jutras declared, "This is the best thing that ever happened to me."

WALLY JORGENSEN'S 40 YEARS AT JEFFERSON-PILOT

HON. J. ALEX McMILLAN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in 1948, an enthusiastic and energetic young man came through the doors of WBT radio for his first day of work. Forty years later, as president of Jefferson-Pilot Communications, Wally Jorgenson is still working as hard as the day he was hired.

A celebration in Charlotte will mark Wally's 40th year with the company and commemorate his upcoming retirement in November. After his departure from the company, he will still have a guiding hand in the broadcasting industry as joint board chairman for the National Association of Broadcasters.

Wally and his organization are very much in touch with our community. As a former president of United Way, his work has helped Charlotte to resolve community problems by actively advancing the private sector commitments that have made our city the responsive community it is today.

Wally Jorgenson began his broadcasting career in 1941 as a staff announcer for WCAL, Northfield, MN. He was an officer in the Marine Corps, in charge of Armed Forces Radio Network, Kyushu, Japan during World War II. In 1946, he became station manager of KTRF, Thief River Falls, MN. After joining WBT radio in 1948 as a local sales representative, he worked his way up through the Jefferson-Pilot—formerly Jefferson-Standard—Corporation to general sales manager, then went to managing director, assistant general manager, executive vice president and was appointed president and director in 1978.

He is past chairman of CBS TV Affiliates Government Relations Committee, a TARPAC trustee, member of North Carolina Association of Broadcasters and the UPI Editorial Review Board. Wally is director of various education, civic and business organizations including U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Davidson College; Piedmont Community College; UNC at Charlotte; The Foundation for the Carolinas; past chairman, Charlotte Branch of Federal Re-

serve Bank; and past chairman, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce.

He has received numerous awards, including Doctor of Humane Letters, Lenoir-Rhyne College; the Silver Medal, Charlotte Ad Club; the Communications Award, North Carolina Council of Churches; the Abe Lincoln Award, Southern Baptist Radio-TV Commission; DSA, NCAB; and the Harriman Award, American Red Cross.

Mr. Speaker, Wally Jorgenson is one of Charlotte's most upstanding citizens and is always ready to make a positive contribution to his community. He deserves our commendation for his service and our best wishes on his upcoming retirement.

COMMITMENT TO SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, the issue of retirement and health benefits for our Nation's elderly has become a political football. Just like clockwork, every 2 years, the Democrats drag out their tired accusation that Republicans are raiding the Social Security System and gutting Medicare.

Let me make this absolutely clear: I, along with my Republican colleagues, strongly support efforts to maintain the integrity of the Social Security system. Congress should not take funds away from the Social Security Trust Fund to pay for other Government programs. In fact, I voted for a bill in 1986 that prohibits the Federal Government from borrowing from the Social Security Trust Fund and made the Social Security Administration a separate agency.

As you well know Mr. Speaker, Congress took several bold steps during the past several years to ensure that the Social Security Trust Fund does not go bankrupt for current retirees and to ease the concerns of younger workers that Social Security will be there for them when they reach retirement age.

Since 1983, the trust fund has built up a surplus of \$68 billion, mainly because of an increase in the withholding taxes from current workers. This surplus is supposed to be held in reserve for future retirees, and I will resist efforts to borrow money from this fund to pay for other Government programs.

As a cosponsor of H.R. 5002, a bill to remove the Social Security Trust Fund from deficit calculations, I would oppose attempts to weaken Social Security, and I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this common sense measure. As the surplus increases, the fund masks the true nature of the Federal deficit. This offers a strong temptation to politicians to borrow money from this fund to cover-up the deficit.

I have also cosponsored H.R. 3794, which would phase-out the retirement earnings test for Social Security recipients. I don't think it's fair that senior citizens are penalized for working and contributing to society. As Americans live longer and longer, the Government should

not take away the ability of senior citizens to supplement their retirement income.

I realize the importance of cost of living allowances (COLA's), and I don't think it's fair to deprive retirees of any group their earned and deserved share of benefits. In my opinion, Congress violates a trust when it changes the rules in the middle of the game, especially when retirees have come to count on a fixed income.

Last June, I voted against imposing the largest tax increase on senior citizens in the history of this Republic. This legislation will raise monthly Medicare premiums to \$42.60 by 1993 and will impose a 15 percent surtax for every person over age 65 who earns more than \$6,000 per year. More outrageous is that this surtax will increase by 1993 to 28 percent.

Maybe I could have swallowed voting for this if the bill provided for true catastrophic health care coverage for our Nation's elderly. Unfortunately, all it does is expand hospital stays and provide for a new prescription drug benefit. The real need in this complex health issue is nursing home care—not more hospital care, from which only one out of every 25,000 of Medicare recipients will benefit.

In addition, because Congress rejected an amendment to limit the prescription drug benefits to those over 65, you will now have senior citizens, who have worked hard all their lives to save for retirement, paying for drugs for young homosexuals and IV drug abusers who have AIDS. This is not fair, and I was proud to have voted in favor of the amendment that would have prohibited this injustice.

I have cosponsored H.R. 3754, the Long-Term Care Incentives Act, which is designed to encourage private sector sources to fill the gap in catastrophic health care coverage. The bill would provide an income tax credit of up to \$100 per month for expenses incurred for maintaining a household for dependents 65 years of age or older.

The legislation also creates a federally chartered reinsurance corporation to help clarify the multitude of options in health insurance and to guarantee the integrity of various insurance plans. Too many senior citizens are overwhelmed at the complexity of private sector catastrophic health care plans, and this provision helps to make this decision a little bit easier.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to working hard on behalf of senior citizens. I am proud of my strong senior citizens record. Those on the other side of the aisle use this issue to needlessly scare senior citizens while Republicans will continue to make sure that Social Security will be there for everyone who contributes to the system. Let the record stand clear, without half-truths and demagoguery.

FAIR SHARE RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the fair share rural de-

velopment bill whose main purpose is to generate permanent job opportunities in the rural areas which are America's heartland.

Studies have shown that our Nation's recent economic growth has depended not only on the credit-card approach of runaway deficit spending, but also on very concentrated expansion along the east and west coasts. Meanwhile, in the middle of the country, the energy and farm sectors and related businesses have languished under a decade of weak prices and declining Federal investments.

In fact, the fanfare about economic growth has been premature. Federal deficits of over \$200 billion have been as common as the soaring annual trade deficits of our Nation. While the financial money artists on Wall Street have been accumulating paper fortunes without creating any new wealth or new jobs, the farm belt has been waiting for a single year of strong commodity prices and strong farm income.

Spotty national growth has left our midsection reeling from neglect. New jobs and business development in the 1980's have been concentrated in only a handful of States sprinkled along the coasts. These two regions in 1987 accounted for four-fifths of our economic expansion, while the other 34 States snagged only one-fifth of the growth. States like North Dakota have yet to experience the economic growth that the handful of coastal States have enjoyed in this decade.

However, I am convinced that rural States across the Nation have read the economic handwriting on the wall. With very limited resources of their own, they have embarked on a series of innovative development programs. Some of these are beginning to bear fruit.

The problem remains, however, that real success is going to require a partnership with the Federal Government to build the kinds of diversified economies that can compete in a world market and that can withstand the swings of farm and energy prices that leave so many rural enterprises vulnerable to cyclical downturns.

I believe that we can further this goal of more vigorous and diversified rural economies by addressing several key roadblocks to growth. While State and local governments will and must play a role in this process, the Federal Government needs to make some investments of its own.

For one thing, we must insist that the biggest contractor in the Nation—the Federal Government—start spreading around the contract opportunities to our heartland, as well as the coasts. For another, we ought also to require that general purpose Federal grants be distributed throughout the Nation in rough proportion to the population—not just concentrated in a few large, populous States.

Taken together, I call this effort the fair share approach to rural development. By bringing Federal investment—whether contracts or grants—to rural America in closer proportion to its population and needs, we can bring permanent job opportunities to the region which has languished under supply-side economics.

Another part of this effort must focus on rural financial resources. Not only must rural States find ways to tap the wealth which now flees their borders for coastal and foreign

money markets, they must also demand that the Federal Government match their endeavors in venture capital, business promotion, and economic development planning.

I would also remind my colleagues that rural States are frequently the sites of the largest Federal reservations and refuges. All too often, the Federal presence removes land from local and State property rolls without generating compensating revenue of other types. Perhaps the best example of this economic drain is the Federal wildlife refuge system.

In theory, the Federal Government is supposed to reimburse local units of government for tax losses through the payment-in-lieu-of-taxes [PILT] program. In practice, the payments fall far short of the actual tax losses. This creates substantial hardships for local school boards and county governments. It should come as no surprise that there is growing resistance in rural America to Federal acquisition of land for any purpose—however well-intentioned.

Mr. Speaker, North Dakota has the largest number of Federal wildlife refuges in the Nation, as well as vast areas in the National Grasslands. North Dakotans do not object to continued preservation of the natural beauty and wildlife which grace the State; but they do not accept the notion that local governments should suffer the consequences of national priorities. A key to rural development, to fair share development, is to see that local governments obtain the revenues they need to build strong schools, transportation systems, social services, and an attractive business climate.

Energy resources are also concentrated in rural areas of the country. In addition to the farm slump, the energy depression has adversely affected rural States. The single most effective way to help the energy sector rebound is to levy a variable tariff oil import fee, with appropriate exemptions for home heating fuel, agriculture, and manufacturing for export.

A weak energy sector results in job losses in the heartland while also endangering national security. The domestic drilling rig count is only about one-fifth of the 1981 level, meaning that unemployment rates in oil producing states are from 2 to 6.6 percentage points higher than the national average. While imported oil accounted for 27 percent of domestic consumption in 1985, the National Petroleum Council estimates that foreign dependence could rise to 60 percent in 1990. With the continuing tensions and conflicts in the oil-producing states in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, it behooves us as a nation to break the habit of addiction to foreign energy and give our domestic producers a fair chance to make a living, to generate revenues for the national treasury, and to bolster our national security.

Last year, the Joint Tax Committee estimated that a variable oil import fee, pegged at \$24 per barrel price, could produce up to \$12 billion in 1988 revenues and substantial revenues in future years. So an oil import fee would not only stimulate the rural economy and undergird national security, but also help to bring down the Federal deficit.

Perhaps nothing else could help rural America as much as reduced deficits and the lower interest rates that would surely follow. Interest on debt is one of farmers' biggest expenses, and lower interest rates would substantially increase net farm income.

In a word, the fair share rural development bill will tackle these diverse problems by apportioning Federal grants and contracts on a more equitable per capita basis, by establishing a Rural Development and Finance Office in the Department of Agriculture, by mandating a fair and adequate level of Federal payments-in-lieu-of-taxes, and by invoking an oil import surcharge with exemptions for home fuel, farming, and export manufacturing.

We should never forget the priority which President Thomas Jefferson ascribed to rural areas. He wrote that:

Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests by lasting bonds.

A bit too romantic for the 21st century? Perhaps... but none too idealistic for bringing the heartland into the mainstream of national growth and prosperity.

It can reasonably be argued that just as we have no national security without a strong national economy, so we have no genuine economic strength without a vibrant midsection. We'll never remove all uncertainties of farming and energy development, much as we strive to build sturdy agricultural and resource policies as the backbone of rural development. But even as we strive there, so we should start now to insist on a fair share for rural development as the next Congress gets under way. To that end, I commend to my colleagues review the full text of my rural development bill.

Text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fair Share Rural Development Act of 1988".

TITLE I—PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

SEC. 101. PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL CONTRACTS.

The Office of Management and Budget shall develop a plan under which, by 1995, Federal contracts will be distributed among the regions and States of the United States so that the value of Federal contracts received by persons located in any such region or State is roughly proportional to—

- (1) the aggregate value of all Federal contracts multiplied by
- (2)(A) the number of persons in such region or State; divided by
- (B) the number of persons in the United States.

SEC. 102. PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL GRANTS.

The Office of Management and Budget shall establish guidelines under which, by 1995, national Federal grants will be distributed among the regions and States of the United States so that the value of Federal grants received by persons located in any such region or State is roughly proportional to—

- (1) the aggregate value of all Federal grants; multiplied by

- (2)(A) the number of persons in such region or State; divided by

- (B) the number of persons in the United States.

TITLE II—REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEC. 201. DEPARTMENT AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RENAMED AS DEPARTMENT AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture shall hereafter be known as the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, respectively.

SEC. 202. ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development an agency to be known as the Rural Development and Finance Administration.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION OF UNDERSECRETARY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—The Rural Finance and Development Administration shall be headed by an Undersecretary of Rural Development and Finance (in this Act referred to as the "Undersecretary") who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

TITLE III—RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 301. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

The Undersecretary shall coordinate and administer all activities of the Federal Government relating to rural development.

SEC. 302. MATCHING GRANTS TO STATES.

The Undersecretary shall provide matching grants to States for—

- (1) rural development planning and promotion;
- (2) rural technology development; and
- (3) rural finance and venture capital activities.

SEC. 303. TRANSFER OF FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development shall transfer from within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to the Rural Development and Finance Administration, as soon as reasonably possible after the date of enactment of this Act, the offices, functions, and personnel of—

- (1) the Farmers Home Administration;
- (2) the Soil Conservation Service;
- (3) the Rural Electrification Administration;
- (4) the Rural Telephone Bank; and
- (5) the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

SEC. 304. ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL ADVOCACY OFFICE.

There is hereby established within the Rural Development and Finance Administration an entity to be known as the Rural Advocacy Office which shall—

- (1) represent the views and interests of such rural States, small towns, and communities as are in search of Federal contracts, before other Federal agencies whose policies and activities may affect rural development; and

- (2) shall act as an advocate for rural economic development, regulatory relief for rural areas, and fair treatment for such areas in the awarding of Federal grants.

TITLE IV—INCREASE IN FEDERAL PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES TO UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SEC. 401. INCREASE IN PAYMENTS FOR ENTITLEMENT LANDS.

(a) INCREASE BASED ON FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Section 6903(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (A);

- (2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting "; or"; and

- (3) by adding at the end of the following new paragraph:

"(C) An amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, of the entitlement land (excluding any improvements thereto made after the date of Federal acquisition) located within the unit, reduced by the amount by which the payment would exceed the amount which would be due if such land were subject to real property taxes of that unit."

(b) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Section 6903 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) For purposes of determining the fair market value of entitlement lands under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary of the Interior shall, not later than July 1, 1990, appraise all entitlement lands.

"(2) After the initial appraisals under paragraph (1), the entitlement land shall thereafter be reappraised by the Secretary at least once during each 5-year period occurring after the date of the initial appraisal.

"(3) The Secretary shall make the determinations required under this subsection in such a manner as the Secretary considers to be equitable and in the public interest. All such determination shall be final and conclusive."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Payments under section 6903(b)(1)(C) of title 31, United States Code, may only be made for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 1990.

SEC. 402. INDEXING OF PILT PAYMENTS FOR INFLATION.

(a) ENTITLEMENT LANDS GENERALLY.—Section 6903 of title 31, United States Code (as amended by section 401(b)), is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) For each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall, not later than July 1 of such year, adjust the amount of payments made under subsection (b) (1) or (2) to reflect changes in the rate of inflation, as measured by the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor."

(b) NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM LANDS.—Section 401(c) of the Act of June 15, 1935 (commonly referred to as the "Refuge Revenue Sharing Act"; 16 U.S.C. 715s(c)), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) For each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall, not later than July 1 of such year, adjust the amount of payments made under subsection (c)(1)(B) to reflect changes in the rate of inflation, as measured by the Producer Price Index for Fin-

ished Goods, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor."

SEC. 403. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF NET RECEIPTS AND AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF REQUIRED PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM LANDS.

Section 401(d) of the Act of June 15, 1935 (commonly referred to as the "Refuge Sharing Act"; 16 U.S.C. 715(d)), is amended by striking "there are authorized to be" and inserting "there is".

SEC. 404. AUTHORITY TO REDUCE PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM LANDS WHICH ARE BASED ON FAIR MARKET VALUE IF PAYMENT WOULD EXCEED REAL ESTATE TAX PAYMENT.

Section 401(c)(1)(B) of the Act of June 15, 1935 (commonly referred to as the "Refuge Revenue Sharing Act"; 16 U.S.C. 715(c)(1)(B)) is amended by striking out the period at the end and inserting ", which may be reduced by the Secretary by the amount by which payment would exceed the amount which would be due if such land were subject to real property taxes of that county."

TITLE V—TARIFF ON OIL IMPORTS

SEC. 501. ADDITIONAL VARIABLE RATE TARIFF ON IMPORTED PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

Part 10 of schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of the headnotes thereto the following new headnote:

"5. (a) For purpose of items 475.04, 475.10, 475.25, 475.30, 475.35, and 475.65, the term 'additional variable rate' means, with respect to a barrel of any article (unless exempted under subdivision (c)) described in any of such items, the excess, if any, of—

"(i) \$24, over

"(ii) the weighted average international price of a barrel of crude oil imported into the United States, averaged over the 4-week period preceding the week before the week in which such article is entered.

"(b) the Secretary of Energy, using the weighted average international prices of a barrel of crude oil as estimated and published in Weekly Petroleum Status Report, shall each week average such prices that were in effect during the 4-week period preceding such week, and shall determine and communicate during such week to the Secretary of the Treasury—

"(i) the 4-week average price; and

"(ii) the additional variable rate for a barrel (or barrel equivalent when applicable) of each of the articles provided for in items 475.05, 475.10, 475.25, 475.30, 475.35, and 475.65, which amounts shall be applicable with respect to the respective articles entered during the following week.

"(c) The additional variable rate determined under this headnote does not apply to any article provided for in any of the items referred to in subdivision (a) if the article—

"(i) is used as residential or commercial heating fuel or in production of heating fuel;

"(ii) is inherent, and used, in the manufacture of products that are exported from the United States; or

"(iii) is directly used in the growth of agricultural commodities within the United States."; and

(2) by amending the rates appearing in rate columns numbered 1 and 2 in each of items 475.05, 475.10, 475.25, 475.30, 475.35, and 475.65 by adding at the end thereof the

following: "plus the additional variable rate determined under headnote 5".

SEC. 502. PETROLEUM TARIFF ACCOUNT.

There is established in the Treasury of the United States a Petroleum Tariff Account. There shall be deposited into the Petroleum Tariff Account all revenues collected incident to the imposition of the additional variable rate under headnote 5 of part 10 of schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Amounts in the Petroleum Tariff Account are available, as provided for in advance in appropriation Acts, only for purposes of reducing any Federal budget deficits.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. DENNIS R. RANKIN

HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute and express my sincere gratitude to Lt. Col. Dennis Rankin who is currently assigned to the Operations Branch of the Army Office of Legislative Liaison in the Pentagon. I believe it is imperative that he be recognized for his exceptional dedication and to acknowledge the outstanding career of an Army Officer who will soon retire after 20 years of service to his country.

In the 3 years I have known Lieutenant Colonel Rankin he has proven to be an invaluable source of technical expertise in the development of the Binary Chemical Munitions Program. There have been countless instances where he has conferred with me or my staff on a minute's notice to discuss a particular aspect of this important program. Additionally, he has consistently displayed the ability to provide an astute analysis of the politics of the pending votes on the binary issue both in the Senate and House. Clearly, his behind the scenes efforts have contributed greatly to the congressional mandate to procure a modern chemical deterrent capability with a minimum risk to soldiers and civilians alike.

As the author of the legislation that mandated destruction of the obsolete U.S. chemical weapons stockpile, I have consistently been opposed to the dangers in transporting the aging munitions to regional sites for destruction. As this debate intensified, I soon realized Lieutenant Colonel Rankin's diplomatic abilities proved invaluable when it came to reaching a consensus on the safest and most time efficient methodology of onsite destruction. I have much regard for the high degree of professionalism and intellect he exhibited in the important role he has played in these sensitive issues. Without a doubt he exemplifies the true essence of the mission of the congressional liaison department of our military services.

When Lieutenant Colonel Rankin retires from the Army early next year, he will depart with an outstanding military record including numerous decorations for service in combat. After receiving his Army commission in 1969, he served in the Republic of South Vietnam where he saw extensive combat action. During this tour of duty he compiled an im-

pressive record of awards, commendations, and decorations in recognition of his heroism and valor in combat. The following is a brief summary of the decorations received during this period:

December, 1969: Bronze Star Medal with Valor.

January, 1970: Army Commendation Medal with Valor.

February, 1970: Army Commendation Medal with Valor (First Oak Leaf Cluster).

March, 1970: Bronze Star Medal with Valor (First Oak Leaf Cluster).

March, 1970: Bronze Star Medal with Valor (Second Oak Leaf Cluster).

March, 1970: Silver Star.

March, 1970: Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Silver Star.

April, 1970: Silver Star (First Oak Leaf Cluster).

By the time he completed his Vietnam tour, he also received several meritorious service medals, the Air Medal, the National Defense Medal, three Vietnam Service Medals, the coveted Combat Infantryman's Badge, and various campaign ribbons.

During the next several years Lieutenant Colonel Rankin was regularly promoted, serving with distinction in a number of capacities including a tour of duty as the Executive Officer of the 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment in Korea. In 1985, he joined the Operations Branch of the Army Office of Legislative Liaison and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1986. He was assigned the responsibility for tracking and representing budget issues and the Army's Chemical Modernization Program in Congress. I am convinced that as a result of his vital role in these budgetary and weapon development initiatives, the Army and Congress have produced a productive solution to this urgent national problem.

Mr. Speaker, I realize this brief statement does not give justice to the detailed and superior contributions Dennis Rankin has made to his country. However, I want the record to reflect my admiration, appreciation, and respect for his steadfast commitment to duty as an officer of the U.S. Army and the citizens of this country. It has been a unique honor to have worked with this first-class military officer. Today I rise to honor him and join his friends and colleagues and wishing him the best in his future endeavors.

MASSACHUSETTS STUDENTS HONORED FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, once again this year, I find myself in the proud position of extending heartfelt congratulations to a number of Sixth Congressional District high school students for receiving the National Council of Teachers English Achievement Awards in Writing.

While I am always pleased to hear about scholastic achievement, I am particularly delighted to be able to compliment a group of students from my district for the second year

in a row. A note of congratulations must also be extended to Haverhill High School for producing three of the Commonwealth's 22 winners.

The following individuals have received the National Council of Teachers English Achievement Awards in Writing for 1988:

Ms. Daphne Foran, Haverhill High School 446 Hilldale Avenue, Haverhill, MA 01830.

Ms. Melissa J. Lewandowski, Haverhill High School, 55 Whittier Street, Haverhill, MA 01830.

Ms. Jennifer E. Moriarty, Haverhill High School, 58 Colby Street, Bradford, MA 01830.

In addition to recognizing these students, I would like to say thank you to those teachers who have given so liberally of their time and energies to sponsor and encourage students in this project. Teachers have the profound responsibility of exciting, challenging, and encouraging students.

In many cases, it is the teacher that awakens the student to the value and importance of education, particularly English education. Those unable to communicate are not only restricted by the limitations of their communication skills—both as transmitter and recipient of ideas—but they are inhibited in their thought processes. These awards demonstrate the ongoing contributions to academic excellence from our State's and Nation's English teachers.

I am quite proud of these scholastically exemplary representatives of our community and ask them to continue to make us proud with their achievement in this and other areas. With their receipt of these awards, I challenge them each to accept the responsibility to continue to educate not only themselves but to encourage learning wherever and whenever the opportunity exists.

As I have told many students before, by doing this they too will continue to learn. As eloquently stated in a Latin proverb, "By learning you will teach; by teaching you will learn." I ask that they commit themselves to this axiom in the hope that the seeds of their knowledge will bear the fruit of wisdom. It is only through an educated populace that our Nation will continue to excel politically, socially, economically, and technologically.

Once again, congratulations to them all.

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE TYRONE GILLESPIE

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House a testimonial that is being held for Judge Tyrone Gillespie of Midland, MI, on October 21, 1988. The testimonial will honor Judge Gillespie's 12 years on the bench, as well as his distinguished career as a lawyer and his service to the people of mid-Michigan.

Judge Gillespie's career began after his retirement from military service as a major in the Security and Intelligence Corps in the 1940's. After returning home, he devoted much of his time to counseling returning World War II vet-

erans. He also served as commander of his American Legion Post, Department Judge Advocate of the American Legion of Oregon, and Judge Advocate General of the Oregon National Guard.

In 1948, Tyrone Gillespie joined Dow Chemical Co. and served as a member and chairman of the Grace A. Dow Library Board. During his years at Dow, he also served on the National Board of the Boy Scouts of America, and became a member of the board of Hillsdale College. In 1959, he was a founder and one of the first vice presidents of the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce.

The next decade was to hold even more varied activity for Mr. Gillespie. In 1960, he was chosen as a member of the U.S. Trade Commission to Pakistan and performed unpaid duty in serving the country in the U.S. Department of Commerce. He also voluntarily served as a member of the board of the Citizens Research Council of Michigan to study economic problems of the State of Michigan. His devotion to volunteer work was perhaps best symbolized in 1963, when he was named as an honorary founder of Spring Arbor College.

Another important volunteer effort in the 1960's included an extraordinary project undertaken with the late Horace Hodge of Bay City. Together, they envisioned a regional airport serving mid-Michigan. They implemented an innovative bonding plan for such an airport which resulted in the building of the present Tri-City Airport at Freeland. Today, this airport provides mid-Michigan with a vital air link to the major metropolitan areas of our Nation and the world.

Judge Gillespie did not stop there. With the help of many people in mid-Michigan, Judge Gillespie worked hard to obtain funding for Harbor House and his dedication helped make Harbor House a success. After 10 years, the Harbor House turned its assets over to the county of Midland, where it continues today as a beacon of light for disadvantaged youth.

However, one of Judge Gillespie's finest moments came when he was appointed as chairman of the board of Hillsdale College. He served in this position with distinction for 5 years. In 1987, as a tribute to Judge Gillespie's outstanding service, the board of directors honored him by naming their meeting room at Hillsdale College the "Gillespie Board of Directors Room."

Tyrone Gillespie became a circuit judge in 1977. Since then, his volunteer activities have been more limited when compared to his previous record of accomplishments. Nevertheless, despite a very busy schedule as a distinguished member of our judicial system, he has served over the last 10 years on the Grant Committee of the Royal Foundation, a foundation which is devoted to study and grants in the health-care field. Significant grants obtained through Judge Gillespie's assistance and support have gone to Saginaw Valley School of Nursing, "1016 House," and Michigan Leader Dogs for the Blind. He has also served on the community corrections advisory board, a board which seeks to help young adult offenders rehabilitate themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join with me today in paying tribute to this most deserving man, Judge Tyrone Gillespie. He is

a man with the character, experience, and values which we want for all our judges across the Nation.

We are fortunate as Michiganders and as Americans to have this extraordinary man serving in our judicial system. We in mid-Michigan know Judge Gillespie, and we are both proud and fortunate to have a man of his character and integrity, a true American hero in every sense of the word, as both a public servant and a friend in our community.

HAPPY 25TH ANNIVERSARY BISHOP IRETON HIGH SCHOOL

HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of Bishop Ireton High School. Since its opening in 1964 in Alexandria, Bishop Ireton has exceeded in academic excellence and provided one of the State's finest college preparatory programs.

As Northern Virginia's only Catholic high school for young men, Bishop Ireton is devoted to developing the "intellectual, creative, and physical potential of each student and to foster in him Christian ethical and religious values." The unique character and success of the school is based in large measure on the dedication and guidance of the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, who have, for 25 years, run the school with distinction.

From the beginning, Bishop Ireton High School has welcomed students from all backgrounds without discriminating on the basis of race, creed, or economic measure. On average, Bishop Ireton students' Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores consistently rank above public and private school students in the Washington metropolitan area and significantly above the national and State averages. In contrast to many schools where only 20 to 30 percent of students take the SAT, at Bishop Ireton 100 percent of the students take the test, and on average, 98 percent of the graduates attend the college of their choice.

The true mark of the school's success, however, can be found in the accomplishments of its graduates. In the 1987 National Merit Scholarship Program, 14 seniors were designated Commended Students, a distinction which placed them in the top 50,000 of more than 1 million Merit Program participants. The senior class also had four National Merit Semi-finalists, one of whom ranked 38th out of 31,000 applicants. Over the years Bishop Ireton graduates have moved on to successful careers in all walks of public and professional life. Students and alumni also continue to provide, as they have for 25 years, volunteer services to the poor, elderly, and disadvantaged citizens of Northern Virginia.

Bishop Ireton's long list of achievements does not end with scholastics and community service. The school has produced several championship athletic teams in over a dozen varsity sports. In March, the school's delegation was one of only four schools out of 160

to win national recognition and receive a U.N. Flag as an outstanding delegation to the Economic and Social Council at the 25th North American Invitational Model United Nations. A pioneer among American secondary schools in establishing a critical languages program, Bishop Ireton was recently commended by the Geraldine Dodge Foundation as one of the handful of schools "leading the country" with the teaching of international languages. And the Bishop Ireton—St. Mary's Symphonic Wind Ensemble continues its 15-year tradition of performing internationally acclaimed world concert tours and presentations under the direction of Dr. Garwood Whaley.

Mr. Speaker, Bishop Ireton High school is truly a model for secondary education in the eighties and the decade ahead, I am proud to represent so many of the school's students, faculty, and alumni, including the Rev. Dr. William Walsh, OSFS, who will be leaving next year after 10 years of distinguished service as principal.

Again, my personal congratulations on the anniversary of Bishop Ireton High School's first 25 years, and best wishes for a second quarter century of achievement as distinguished as its first.

ON THE VERGE OF PEACE IN THE WESTERN SAHARA: CON- GRATULATIONS TO KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw my colleagues' attention to encouraging signs that the 13-year war in the Western Sahara may be nearing an end. I would venture to say that among the most important factors contributing to this latest diplomatic breakthrough have been the flexible, cooperative attitude of King Hassan II of Morocco, the valiant efforts of United Nations General Secretary Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to bring peace to some of the most intractable conflicts around the world, as well as United States' steady support for our longstanding reliable friend, King Hassan.

It should be well known that Morocco has been a friend of the United States for the past 200 years. Throughout the 1980's King Hassan has been willing to negotiate increased cooperation across the full range of its military activities with the United States. In 1982, Morocco signed an Access-Transit agreement granting United States forces rights to transit for training exercises and during emergencies. Since the formation of a Joint United States-Moroccan Military Commission [JMC] that same year, the Moroccan military has conducted extensive joint exercises with the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force on Moroccan soil. Unlike many of our other friends and allies around the world, Morocco has never charged the United States for any of these privileges. Moreover, although he has had to endure sharp criticism from most of the Arab world, King Hassan II has remained steadfast in his commitment to peace and friendship.

Likewise, the United States has honored Morocco with special support and consideration. The United States has provided the Kingdom with military assistance in recognition of our shared concerns, among which is the maintenance of Morocco's integrity and independence against outside aggression. Clearly, the Polisario guerrillas, armed and sustained by Algeria with Soviet-made weapons, and bent on destabilizing the Kingdom and undermining its economy, have been outside aggressors.

In enduring this long and costly war, King Hassan has done the whole world a favor: he has struggled to prevent the creation of yet another African mini-state which would inevitably become economically and politically dependent upon others for its survival. Integrated with Morocco, the Western Sahara has the benefit of a stable government and is blessed with a variety of resources, from agricultural to mineral and industrial. Independent, it would be a weak, disorganized Marxist-oriented regime, open to outside manipulation with an economy based on unneeded phosphates, fish, sand—and totally dependent on foreign aid.

With the support of the United States among other countries, Morocco has managed to withstand the pressures of the Polisario and to establish control over most of the disputed territory. I would argue that the recent moves toward peace negotiations have been made possible by the strength of Morocco's position. Morocco is confident enough to continue its pursuit of peace—even in the face of the recent stepped-up aggression by the Polisario. When the Polisario Front recently used Soviet-made missiles against the Moroccan forces along the Berm, rather than escalate hostilities further, Morocco responded by pledging to keep the United Nations peace initiative on track.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to applaud the courage of King Hassan II. I would also like to encourage my colleagues to take note of the peace plan, and to express my support for an outcome that establishes a stronger, unified Morocco, which can focus its energies and resources on realizing its full potential for economic development and the maintenance of stability at the vital Strait of Gibraltar.

INTEGRITY AND ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, last week this body passed H.R. 5043, the Integrity in Post Employment Act of 1988. I supported that bill as an important first step toward creating and maintaining high ethical standards throughout the Federal Government. However, I feel strongly that even tougher measures must be enacted to ensure the integrity of the legislative process.

For this reason, today I am introducing companion legislation to the ethics bill introduced by Senator STROM THURMOND and passed by the Senate last April. This legislation takes the measures passed last week one step further,

by increasing the restrictions on lobbying by legislators and their top staff, and by strengthening the penalties for violations of these restrictions.

One of the most important measures of this legislation is its prohibition on former Congressmen and Senators from lobbying in either Chamber of the legislative branch for 1 year after leaving office. In passing H.R. 5043 we agreed that it is unethical to return and lobby those colleagues with whom we worked. However, many of us work closely with Senators, and they with us. If we are truly interested in establishing strong ethical standards, then we must agree to extend the restrictions on lobbying to both Chambers.

In addition, this legislation imposes stiffer penalties on those who would violate its restrictions. If there is corruption involved in the violation, this bill provides for a fine of up to \$250,000 and a jail term of up to 5 years. It also authorizes the Government to bring a civil suit against such an individual and to recover twice the amount of the proceeds made by the person due to unlawful lobbying. These penalties will show that we are serious in our efforts to deter unethical behavior and to punish it when it occurs.

Finally, I would like to point out that this legislation contains special provisions for dealing with lobbying on behalf of foreign governments and foreign political parties by establishing a longer "cooling off" period for those former officials who would use their connections in the U.S. Government to benefit a foreign government.

Last week we took a step toward ending Congress' double standard—a double standard it has practiced for years—of excluding ourselves from measures prohibiting the same type of behavior which we condemn in others. Now it is time to prove that we are serious in our efforts to set the highest standards of excellence in government.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important issue and one which I look forward to working on in the next Congress. I hope my colleagues will join with me in support of these measures to increase the public's confidence in their elected officials.

INTERNATIONAL SWEET ADE- LINES CLAIMED

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Vienna-Falls Chorus of the 30,000-member Sweet Adelines, Inc. captured the gold medal in worldwide competition this week in Houston.

Beating out two dozen of the best of women's barbershop-singing organizations, the 140-voice Vienna-Falls Chorus dazzled a crowd of nearly 7,000 with six selections in 2 days of highly charged competition.

The chorus, with a 20-year history of musical excellence, presented an energetic and highly sophisticated blend of sound and choreography which led them to the summit of a

group of nearly 700 Sweet Adelines choruses around the world.

Since 1983, under the very talented leadership of director, Betty Tracy, the Vienna-Falls Chorus has also placed second (1986) and fourth (1984) in Sweet Adelines International competition; and has won all the six-State Blue Ridge Regional meets it has entered.

The group has performed before major audiences in Philadelphia, Las Vegas, and Atlanta; and locally, at Constitution Hall and the Kennedy Center. In addition to performing for an extremely large following of pure barber-shop aficionados, they have performed for corporate, community and fraternal organizations, and for the special government tributes.

During the coming year, the Vienna-Falls Chorus will cut its second commercial tape; and next year, they have been invited to represent the United States at the 200th anniversary of modern France.

While the chorus is headquartered in northern Virginia, it draws its membership from a wide cut across all jurisdictions around the Washington metropolitan area, and includes women from as far away as Baltimore, MD, southern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

INTRODUCING BILL TO LIMIT IRS USER FEES

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, last December, as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, we passed a provision that requires the Internal Revenue Service to charge user fees to businesses sponsoring valuable employee benefit plans. Those fees apply if a business requests confirmation from the IRS that the benefit plan it is sponsoring—whether it be a pension plan, profit sharing plan, or stock bonus plan—is qualified under applicable tax laws.

The problems with this provision are twofold. First, on its face, the fee is a disincentive to any business that wants to offer what we all consider to be valuable employee benefits. Second, because of frequent statutory changes in tax laws and inadequate regulatory guidance, businesses have been forced to amend their benefit plans almost annually. Because of the user fee provision in OBRA 1987, thousands of employee benefit plans had to pay millions of dollars just to catch up with the tax changes that were included in that same law.

Congress should not be generating revenues for the IRS in this way. Today, I am happy to join my colleagues Mr. DIOGUARDI and Mr. CHANDLER, in introducing a bill which would amend OBRA 1987 to make the user fees for IRS advance determination letters inapplicable to situations where the determination letter is sought because Congress has changed the relative laws, or the Federal Government has issued new interpretations of the laws, since the plan was established.

Although it is not mandatory to do so, whenever a plan is initially adopted or subsequently amended, it is almost universal prac-

tice to request an advance determination letter from the IRS. That letter says the plan meets the applicable requirements under the Tax Code. It is critical, in the vast majority of cases, that a plan be considered qualified; both to the sponsoring business, from the perspective of deductions, and to the employees, from the perspective of avoiding current taxation on nonforfeitable benefits. Few plan sponsors dare wait until an audit to find out whether a plan is qualified; and their employees would certainly be at risk if the business did so since they would owe current taxes on nonforfeitable benefits, to the extent funded, if the plan is found to be nonqualified.

The qualified plan laws are very complex in nature and have undergone frequent changes in the last few years. The enactment of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 [TEFRA], the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 [DEFRA], the Retirement Equity Act of 1984 [REA], the Tax Reform Act of 1986 [TRA], and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 [OBRA 1987] have resulted in turmoil in our qualified plan laws. This turmoil is further compounded by delays in the issuance of regulatory interpretations. Under such circumstances, it seems highly inappropriate to charge a user fee for seeking an advance determination letter that a plan is qualified. It is not the plan sponsor's fault that the qualified plan laws are changed frequently and that plans must be amended to comply with new legislation or regulations. My amendment to the Tax Code would correct this inequity.

I have also proposed a ban on user fees for private ruling requests with respect to the qualification of plans intended to qualify under section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS has traditionally not issued determination letters with respect to these plans; therefore, the private letter process must be utilized for guidance.

As we have done nearly every year recently, Congress is expected to take up the issue of qualified plans again next year. As we proceed toward the goal of making these valuable benefits more available and easier to administer, we should keep in mind that if we change the law again, plan sponsors may have to amend their plans once again. If we fail to enact the change outlined in this proposal, sponsoring businesses will have to pay a fee to try to catch up with Congress, when they could be devoting their resources to employing people and meeting the needs of consumers.

While we will not have time to act on this proposal this year, I will reintroduce it next January. Already the American Society of Pension Actuaries, the Society of Professional Benefit Administrators, the National Federation of Independent Businesses, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the U.S. League of Savings Institutions have announced their support for this proposal. Between now and January, I hope Members will ask their constituents about the equity of this tax. If any of my colleagues would like to join me as an original cosponsor of this proposal in the 101st Congress, I would be happy to hear from them.

CREATING AN EMERGENCY FOREST FIRE FUND

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to create a fund to pay for the Forest Service's emergency fire fighting. We have just concluded the most costly fire season in this Nation's history. The Forest Service estimates that the final costs will reach over \$400 million.

We spend that much to fight fires because each fire season becomes a war effort. Fire crews from Pennsylvania are mobilized to fight fires in Idaho. Airplanes, trucks, and enormous quantities of food and equipment must be mobilized within hours to attack wildfires before they become conflagrations. When the forests of Southwestern Oregon were on fire last year I visited several of the fire camps and was astounded to see computers at work. Modern wildfire fighting is a complex, highly developed management discipline. And it is expensive.

In recent years the Forest Service has paid for emergency firefighting by borrowing from the Knutson-Vandenberg Reforestation Trust Fund and then requesting a supplemental appropriation from the Congress to restore the K-V fund. Last year, however, the administration departed from this practice by seeking to leave \$125 million of borrowed K-V funds unrepaid. Now, with \$400 million borrowed from the fund, those of us who represent timber producing districts wonder if we will see that reforestation money again.

The K-V is not a deep pocket. The money in the fund comes from Forest Service timber purchasers who pay a premium on their timber purchases to replant the lands after they are harvested. It is the K-V fund which keeps Forest Service timberlands renewable. They will not be renewable if we rob the fund.

That's why it is time to make the books honest. We can never predict what the next fire season will cost but we can predict that there will be more fires. Therefore, in the Emergency Forest Fire Fund Act I am proposing a separate fund meant solely to be available for emergency fire fighting.

The source of the fund will continue to be Forest Service receipts which now go directly into the Treasury after various statutory obligations are deducted. I am proposing that the Forest Service retain half of all receipts for 1 year, long enough to be available to meet emergency fire fighting needs. At the end of the season, money not used to fight fires will then go into the Treasury, just as before. We then begin new collections with the next year's receipts.

This removes the illusion from paying for wildfire fighting. Since we have established a practice of raiding available funds, let's set up a fund specifically for the purpose. We cannot allow the K-V fund, paid for by the timber purchasers for reforestation, to be permanently diverted each fire season.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this bill today to call attention to the threat we in timber producing districts face as a consequence of this

season's fire fighting costs. I want to make my colleagues aware of the opportunity to meet the emergency needs for forest fire fighting while protecting the reforestation that is critical to keeping our forests productive. Concerned members of the forest products industry and fire agency officials have assisted me in preparing this bill and I will work with them to enact this legislation in the next Congress.

SHARON BELSHAW-JONES RECEIVES CALIFORNIA EDUCATOR AWARD

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Ms. Sharon Belshaw-Jones has been the principal of Mission San Jose High School, which is one of the many excellent schools in my district, for the past 3 years. Today, it is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Ms. Belshaw-Jones for receiving one of 12 very prestigious California Educator Awards. The honor and a \$25,000 cash prize acknowledges outstanding educators who are making significant contributions to the education of our children.

The contributions Ms. Belshaw-Jones has made to her school, the Fremont Unified School District, and the education profession deserve recognition. She has been a leader in staff development programs to improve instructional methods and techniques at Mission San Jose High School and throughout the school district.

Her efforts to develop innovative alternative programs for high-risk youth are especially noteworthy. Because of her success in this field, she was asked to work with California State officials to expand educational opportunities for high-risk students throughout the State. During her tenure as principal, Mission San Jose High School received both the California Distinguished School Award and a U.S. Department of Education School Excellence Award.

The California Educator Award is sponsored by the Milken Family Foundation of Los Angeles. The foundation believes that the responsibility for improving our schools lies jointly with school staff, the community, and private sector. Improvement greatly depends upon raising the public stature of the education profession, too. By recognizing excellent educators, the foundation hopes to encourage qualified people to enter the profession and retain others who might leave.

Ms. Belshaw-Jones has made a significant contribution to the betterment of education in California. She also strongly advocates a team effort between school, community, and business to meet the needs of her students and improve the quality of our schools. With role models like Sharon Belshaw-Jones to lead the way, I am confident our schools will soon be

on the right track. Congratulations, Sharon, and keep up the good work.

EASTERN AND CONTINENTAL RELIEF EFFORTS DEMONSTRATE "GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY"

HON. EDOLPHOS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Eastern Airlines on the tremendous contribution they have made to the Jamaican relief effort. Since mid-September, Eastern has transported over 3,000 pounds of food, medical supplies as well as other needed equipment such as generators for electricity, lanterns and water treatment plants.

Eastern's willingness to transport medical teams and volunteers made a significant contribution to early relief efforts. Moreover, the airlifts have continued with a weekly Thursday cargo flight from Miami. Out of Houston, Continental, Eastern's sister carrier in the Texas Air Corp., also played a significant role in airlifting relief supplies to Mexico's Yucatan peninsula. Beginning September 16, Continental operated 25 flights between the Yucatan and the United States over a 4-day period. During this period the airline was able to deliver over 10,000 pounds of relief supplies, including 6,000 gallons of water as well as assisting 3,000 American tourists in returning home.

Texas Air Corp. is to be commended, Mr. Speaker, for its outstanding humanitarian response in bringing relief supplies and personnel to Jamaica and Mexico in the aftermath of hurricane Gilbert. I am proud of the job these two airlines have done. Their efforts demonstrate what American business can accomplish in a crisis situation. Certainly, these relief flights could not have been accomplished without the support and cooperation of the airline employees for Eastern and Continental. They should also be commended for their efforts in collecting supplies and facilitating their transport to those in need. These airlifts demonstrate the true meaning of a "Good Neighbor Policy" with our friends in the Caribbean and Mexico.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EDWARD "NED" SKELDON

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, in an age when the details and bureaucratic burdens of government are so often an obstacle to responsive and effective public service, I rise to pay tribute to a man who served as a constant reminder of our capacity to employ the wealth of our resources for the benefit of others. Mr. Edward "Ned" Skeldon, who succumbed to

cancer on September 26, 1988, was a hallmark of the political landscape of Ohio's Ninth District for over 40 years.

Cherished and respected for his clarity of vision and unwavering determination, Ned Skeldon exuded a boundless sense of optimism in every facet of his life, and often when the odds were most against him. He was characterized by friends and associates as a man who knew what it took to "get things done" and generously applied his many talents to whatever course he pursued. The wide range of positions held and his participation in various projects are clear testimony to his commitment to enhancing the quality of life in his city. While Ned Skeldon was unmistakably a politician, his contagious enthusiasm and originality transcended party lines. As Lucas County commissioner from 1958 to 1966, he exemplified the courage to make the often difficult and unpopular choices which accompany such a post. He continued to leave his mark on city-council, various State agencies, the board of county commissioners, the port authority board, the revitalization of downtown Toledo, and as director of Clear Water, Inc., an organization created to clean up the Maumee River basin and which later served as a statewide model in establishing the Ohio Water Development Authority. While serving in his capacity as vice chairman until 1987, more than \$250 million in funds were allocated by the agency toward cleanup work in the Maumee basin and \$2.2 billion in Federal and State funds were allocated for statewide cleanup projects to governments and business.

Mr. Speaker, the record of Ned Skeldon's many accomplishments, although too numerous to mention here, would be incomplete without the inclusion of his initiative to establish a home for the Toledo Mud Hens baseball team. As the major force behind building the Lucas County Recreation Center, home of the Mud Hens, he served for several years as chairman of the annual Mud Hens season ticket drive and president of the Mud Hens baseball club. As a legacy to Mr. Skeldon's love of baseball and commitment to preserving the Mud Hens as a hallmark of Toledo, the Lucas County commissioners voted to rededicate the recreation center's stadium in his honor as the Ned Skeldon Stadium on June 28 of this year.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the city of Toledo and the many organizations which benefited from Mr. Ned Skeldon's insight and zealous commitment have lost perhaps their team's "most valuable player." He served to heighten our awareness of what we can accomplish when we remain determined to make a difference. His unlimited capacity to tap hidden resources in himself and others in order to "get things done" remind us of what is best in one who dedicates his or her life as a public servant. Although we join with his wife Sue, family and friends in mourning our loss, the vision of Ned Skeldon will continue to inspire our efforts as we work to make our community a more compassionate, more determined, and more hope-filled environment in which to live.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING
LEONOR K. (MRS. JOHN B.)
SULLIVAN

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a former chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. I am referring, of course, to the Honorable Leonor K. (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan who died Thursday, September 7, 1988, in her native, St. Louis, MO.

Mrs. Sullivan had a long and distinguished career in the House of Representatives spanning some 25 years. She was a leader on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, was in the vanguard of such important consumer legislation as truth in lending.

Leonor became chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in 1973 succeeding Eddie Garmatz of Maryland, and was chairman until 1976 when she retired from the Congress. Mrs. Sullivan's tenure as chairman was fraught with exciting developments and accomplishments. In the 93d Congress, under Mrs. Sullivan's leadership, 40 of the committee's bills became public law (one private law) and in the 94th Congress, 42 public laws were enacted and signed into law. Among these enactments was landmark legislation including the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265). This was undoubtedly the most significant fishery conservation legislation ever enacted. The 200 mile fisheries conservation zone established in the law has had a tremendous impact on conserving fishery stocks off the coasts of the United States and has set a standard and example for the entire world. Other legislative accomplishments while she was chairman of the committee include authorization for deep-water ports off the coastal United States, controlled carrier legislation, licensing of towboat operators, sale of laid-up U.S.-flag passenger ships such as the SS *Independence* and the SS *United States*, and the Energy Transportation Security Act of 1974 (commercial cargo preference) which subsequently was vetoed by President Ford.

Mrs. Sullivan was one of the strongest supporters in the Congress of U.S. control of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone, constantly working for improvements in the operation of the canal and the surrounding Zone. Leonor always championed the rights of the workers in the Canal Zone, both Panamanian and American, and constantly worked for these employees to have improved living conditions and greater benefits. I suspect that Mrs. Sullivan would not be very happy with recent developments in the Republic of Panama.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to observe that in all the years Leonor and I served together, I always felt that whenever Leonor came on the House floor, she lent a regal bearing to the proceedings. I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Mrs. Sullivan's many accomplishments and in extend-

ing our heartfelt condolences to her loved ones.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE
"HOOOLIE" HUDSON

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, George R. "Hoolie" Hudson, of Providence, KY, was one of Kentucky's most successful automobile dealers.

He died at age 62 on September 9 at St. Mary's Medical Center in Evansville, IN.

For many years I have admired "Hoolie" Hudson. He began a career in the automobile business in 1945 when he began operating a used car lot in Providence. In 1960 he purchased the Chevrolet-Oldsmobile agency in Providence. Over a period of years Hudson Chevrolet-Oldsmobile attracted many thousands of customers from all of Kentucky's counties, especially the 35 counties west of Louisville.

"Hoolie" Hudson was always a gifted, dedicated, effective salesman. "What a tremendous personality," were the words of many who knew him.

In recent years and nowadays Hudson Chevrolet-Oldsmobile & Chrysler Co. at Providence has had and today has an inventory of approximately 450 new automobiles on a 12-acre tract of land on U.S. Highway 41 at the northern edge of Providence.

A member of the First Christian Church of Providence, he was a veteran of World War II. He was also the successful promoter of the Providence-Webster County Airport which was built about 10 years ago.

He enjoyed race horses and over the years had owned many horses. For many years he and his lovely wife Frances hosted a Kentucky Derby eve party in Louisville which annually attracted more than 1,000 friends, including my wife Carol and me.

I shall always be grateful to "Hoolie" Hudson for his active and generous support of my candidacy in 1974 for the U.S. House of Representatives from western Kentucky. "Hoolie" Hudson attended several organization and strategy sessions in Providence that year in my first campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives. If I listed 10 people responsible for my victory in 1974 over a 16-year incumbent in the Democratic Party primary election, "Hoolie" Hudson would be one of those 10.

He is survived by his wife, Frances; a daughter, Valerie Knight of Providence; three sons, Mike of Dixon and Greg and Kim, both of Providence; a sister, Reba Givens of Providence; two brothers, Rice Hudson of Nashville, TN, and Thomas Hudson of Providence and eight grandchildren.

My wife Carol and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to the "Hoolie" Hudson family.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE
U.S.S.R.

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the world has been amazed to read accounts of mass demonstrations in the Soviet Union, some involving hundreds of thousands of people. These demonstrations have ranged widely from territorial disputes to greater religious liberty, from language rights to defense of political prisoners.

Since February, many mass demonstrations have occurred in Armenia as part of a popular campaign to annex the Nagorno-Karabakh territory to Armenia. Recent protests have involved 800,000 people. Tensions in that area have escalated, and Soviet troops have been called in. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the Armenians will give up on their territorial claims, even through the Kremlin denied their request in July.

The Crimean Tatars persist in their efforts to return to their historic homeland on the Crimea. Scattered in various parts of Central Asia and southern Russia, the Crimean Tatars have nevertheless mounted many protests. Unfortunately, a mass demonstration on July 26 was broken up by police who beat women and children. In response, five Crimean Tatars and one Russian supporter went on hunger strikes in mid-September to press their demand that Crimean Tatars be given official permission to live in the Crimea.

Demonstrations have been very widespread in the three Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. On August 23 of this year there were mass demonstrations in Riga, Tallinn, and Vilnius to mark the tragic anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. Remarkably, for the first time, Soviet officials admitted the existence of this pact and its two infamous secret protocols which handed the three countries to the Soviet sphere of influence, paving the way for the illegal Soviet invasion and continued occupation.

In Estonia, demonstrations held by the officially tolerated Estonian Popular Front have attracted as many as 300,000. These demonstrations have called for free elections, an end to compulsory military service, constitutional guarantees for private property, and the punishment of those who have committed Stalinist crimes. In fact, these and other demands were set forth at the Estonian Popular Front congress held in Tallinn on October 2.

In contrast, however, Lithuanian authorities acted against a very large demonstration held in Vilnius on September 28. The purpose of the rally was to protest the signing of the second protocol of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The main rally—sponsored by the Lithuanian Freedom League which advocates Lithuanian independence—attracted 25,000 people to downtown Vilnius, with an additional 200,000 packed in side streets. The peaceful demonstrators—including women and children—were beaten by 500 armed riot police. Also on September 28, another demonstration to protest the second secret protocol was

held in Kretinga, another Lithuanian city. This rally, sponsored by the officially sanctioned Perestroika Movement, was allowed to proceed in peace.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the Soviet Union is moving into a new historical phase. In November, I plan to lead a congressional delegation to Moscow to view, firsthand, the changes that are occurring in the Soviet Union and discuss how these changes impact United States-Soviet relations. Let us hope that the early release of many Soviet political prisoners, the growth of new grass-roots groups and the increase in peaceful popular demonstrations are signs of an increased glasnost in that country.

PENNSYLVANIA ARTIST CREATES MURALS FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the work of one of my constituents, Jack Beal, who painted four murals depicting the history of American labor for the Department of Labor building in Washington, DC. Mr. Beal is from Mt. Lebanon, PA, and his murals are the first placed in a Federal building in Washington since the Depression-era program which hired many artists to paint murals for Government buildings.

The four murals are considered to represent a possible resurgence of realistic mural painting. They depict the history of labor in America from colonization through settlement and industry to technology. In the words of one writer, they "bring history painting down from its pedestal and into the real world." Former Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, said: "Down through the years the artist has brought insight, dignity and purpose to man's often noble, sometimes bumbling journey upward toward a civil, rational existence. Jack Beal, as artist * * * and worker * * * has done precisely this in his inspired set of murals depicting the American worker during four tumultuous centuries of existence." Part of the General Services Administration's art-in-architecture program, the murals portray the daily travail of work and give a human dimension to the Labor Department building.

I would also like to commend the able assistance of Sondra Freckelton, Dana Van Horn, William Eckert, Robert Treloar, Richard Conn, Donald Thalacker and Don Schriver.

I know that all Americans will consider these murals as a fine tribute to American workers. Jack Beal has contributed greatly not only to art but to humankind.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5531, THE SCHOOL COMPLETION AND INCENTIVES ACT

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill, H.R. 5531, to require States to improve their high school completion rates and to declare, as the policy of the United States, that every American should complete the requirements for a high school degree or its equivalent. I plan to reintroduce this bill at the start of the 101st Congress, and to press for hearings and legislative action at the earliest possible time.

When I visited Japan, one of the most impressive aspects of my tour was learning that all the Japanese children complete at least a high school education. To compete internationally, our youngsters will need the training to do the job. Our future is at stake.

We owe it to the children. We owe it especially to the inner city youth, mostly black and Hispanic, more than half of whom will drop out before they complete high school. Our dropout rates represent horrendous waste, young lives that will face incredible obstacles to success. High school dropouts are least likely to get a job or to be looking for work. In 1985, only 76 percent of adult men dropouts participated in the labor force while 90 percent of men with high school diplomas but no college education were either working or looking for work. Male dropouts fortunate enough to be employed will earn only about three-quarters of what men with a high school degree make. Among those employed, dropouts are clustered in occupations with the fewest opportunities for advancement and the lowest status.

We owe it to ourselves. The costs to society are borne in crime, in wasted opportunity, in weakened economic growth, in welfare dependency, and in the creation of a perpetual underclass. Economists—mindful of the difficulties in quantifying the dollar cost—estimate that our Nation loses more than \$20 billion over the lifetime of each school year class of dropouts.

During my career as chairman of the former House Select Committee on Crime in the early 1970's, we learned the astonishing fact that the majority of crimes are committed by young people, most of whom did not have the benefit of a high school education. The pattern was set again and again: learning problems, frustration, leaving school, and then acting out in delinquent and sometimes deadly ways. From what we learned on the select committee, Representative HAWKINS and I made a number of recommendations then which led to the creation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office. Most of our recommendations focused on the need to ensure that all Americans complete at least a high school education.

Dropouts tend not to participate in public life and the affairs of the community and they are generally the least productive workers, according to Lillian Webb's study. "The Public Economic Benefits of a High School Education." The children of dropouts are much more

likely to be poor, perpetuating poverty and inequality, according to numerous studies. Even children living in two-parent families demonstrate this tragedy. About 40 percent of these children live in poverty if their parents did not complete high school. By comparison, only 7 percent of children live in poverty if both parents have finished high school.

H.R. 5531 will declare it to be the policy of the United States that every American should complete the requirements for a high school degree or its equivalent. The bill establishes a specific goal: by the year 2000, we will double the high school completion rate, or to be more accurate, we will cut in half the difference between 100 percent and whatever the rate is in 1990. We will put the responsibility and the resources in the hands of the States. Each State will be required to propose a plan for improving its own completion rate to meet the goal. States will be required to make annual progress reports to the Education Secretary. And every third year, in 1995, 1998, and 2001, the Secretary must report publicly on the progress of all States.

The Department of Education will first define "high school completion rate," prepare a baseline 1990 completion rate for each State, and specify how progress will be measured toward the goal. Then the Department will allot \$50 million among the States to prepare their plans; the amount would be divided among the States according to their portion of people not completing high school. An additional \$1 billion per year would be authorized now but provided only upon approval of the plans by the Department of Education—and will require a State match). Each State will be allowed to use no more than 5 percent for administration and no more than 15 percent for Statewide programs. At least 40 percent must be allocated to individual schools with high dropout rates, low aggregate achievement, or at least 30 percent poverty enrollment.

During the planning stage, the Federal Government will expand its funding for local experiments. Local educational agencies will apply for the funds directly on behalf of target schools, evaluate the programs and submit evaluations to the States and to the National Diffusion Network.

It is time we act.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH BAPTIST CHURCH ON THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Elizabeth Baptist Church in Tuscaloosa, AL, on the 100th anniversary of the founding of that powerful center of Christian faith.

In 1888, a congregation of 25 members, under the leadership of Rev. Lucious Jones, established Elizabeth Baptist. The first church was located on property donated by the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, & Land Co.

Throughout its first century, Elizabeth Baptist Missionary Church has expanded its fel-

lowship and its ministry. The early years of Elizabeth Baptist were a time of struggle and sacrifice, but the congregation grew in numbers and in service. After Elizabeth Baptist moved to its current location in 1913, the area surrounding the church became known as Elizabeth Quarters in recognition of the contribution which Elizabeth Baptist made to its community.

Eleven pastors have ministered to the Elizabeth Baptist congregation. Following Reverend Jones were: Allen Cook, Erwin Thomas, W.P. Cook, Andrew Lewis, L.J. Hendrix, J.C. Gordon F.L. Harris, Virgil Spencer, and H.T. Carstarphen.

The current pastor is Rev. Vernon Swift. Reverend Swift has been pastor of Elizabeth Baptist since 1983. Under his leadership, Elizabeth has extended its witness and outreach. The congregation that began 100 years ago with 25 members in today a great church over 1,300 Christians strong.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the people of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Alabama, I salute the sacrifice, the struggle, and the achievements of Elizabeth Baptist Missionary Church, and join with them in their celebration of their first 100 years and in their dedication to a second century of praise, worship, witness, and service to the greater glory of the God who protects us all.

WORKER HEALTH BENEFITS PROTECTION ACT OF 1988

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, changing demographics, increasing medical costs, and new accounting rulings demand fresh and practical answers in funding retiree health. For this reason, I am introducing today the "Worker Health Benefits Protection Act of 1988."

Under this bill, companies would be eligible for Government guarantees on loans from private financial institutions if the loan proceeds are deposited in unfunded pension plans and tax-exempt retiree health trusts. The principal of these loans may not exceed the amount by which the present value of the unfunded aggregate liability for defined benefit pension plans and retiree health benefits exceed the shareholder equity of the corporation.

The loan would be repaid by tax benefits realized by the corporation from utilization of net operating loss carryovers and alternative minimum tax payments.

Reversions would be allowed from overfunded pension plans and without plan termination. Finally, the bill raises the current cap on tax deductions for pension plan funding from 150 percent to 200 percent.

I believe this legislation provides the practical answer for those companies seeking ways to fund for retiree health liabilities. This legislation is not mandated and it does not "ERISIFY" benefits. It takes the free-market approach to helping those companies in need while keeping promises to American workers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, due to commitments in my district, I missed several votes on Wednesday. If I had been present I would have voted in the following manner:

Rollcall vote No. 442, "nay."

Rollcall vote No. 443, "yea."

Rollcall vote No. 444, "nay."

Rollcall vote No. 445, "yea."

Rollcall vote No. 446, "yea."

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A. REED

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues one of my constituents, Joseph A. Reed, of Westville, NJ, who, on November 5, 1988, will be honored with a testimonial dinner signifying his lifelong commitment to Local Union 322 of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and the entire community.

Initiated into the local on March 6, 1940, Joe began a career of service to the union and its members that would span nearly half a century. Indeed, during his tenure as business manager, beginning in 1959, the Local grew to meet the new and unique challenges facing its members by maintaining and improving the health and welfare, pension, and education funds. It is through the steady, thoughtful direction of Joe Reed that Local 322 has continually responded to the needs of its members and succeeded in building a respected presence within the community. In addition, Joe has served as a member of the executive board of the New Jersey AFL-CIO and secretary of the United Building and Construction Trades Council of Camden County.

Born the oldest of five sons on August 25, 1920, and graduating from Gloucester Catholic High School (then known as Saint Mary's), Joe married the lovely Catherine and together they have been blessed with five children and nine grandchildren throughout their 46 years of marriage. It is apparent, Mr. Speaker, that Joe has not limited himself to success in his career and has always recognized the importance of his family.

Joe Reed retired as the business manager of local 322 on August 1, 1988, leaving behind a tradition of respect, admiration, and integrity. From his work with the local, to his community service and dedication to family values, Joe has proven to all of us that he is truly a great American. I take great pride in calling Joe a friend and wish him every success and continued good health in the many years to come.

COMMEMORATING THOMAS N. TODD FOR HIS COMMITMENT TO CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our country's most distinguished black citizens, Thomas N. Todd. On Friday, November 4, Mr. Todd will be the guest of honor at the Freedom Fund Banquet 88, sponsored by the Las Vegas chapter of the NAACP. The event is being held to benefit the NAACP Scholarship Program.

Few people have done more to advance the civil rights struggle in our country than Thomas N. Todd. His accomplishments and achievements are so numerous that one would find it easier to list those awards and honors that he has not received rather than those he has. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues some of the accomplishments of this extraordinary citizen.

Mr. Todd was born in Demopolis, AL, on September 24, 1938. He graduated from Central High School in Mobile, AL, in 1955, a year which saw the initial repercussions of the Brown decision and marked the beginning of the civil rights movement. Mr. Todd continued his education at Southern University in Baton Rouge, LA, where he received a B.A. in political science in 1959.

Even with his college degree, Mr. Todd was not able to escape the bounds of racism so prevalent in the South in the early 1960's. He was faced with a 2½ hour literacy test when he registered to vote in Alabama in 1960, a popular method of disfranchising blacks in the South. As a result of this experience, Mr. Todd was compelled to help other blacks register to vote. Under the auspices of the NAACP, he helped his fellow citizens prepare for the literacy test by tutoring them in the basement of a local church.

Mr. Todd continued his education at Southern University and graduated magna cum laude from their school of law in 1963. Since then he has compiled an extraordinary record in the field of law. His first position was with the Office of the Solicitor in the U.S. Department of Labor. He later worked in the Office of the Staff Advocate in the U.S. Army—Captain—and then in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Chicago, IL. In 1971, he was elected president of the Chicago chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the principal organizations leading the struggle for civil rights in the South in the 1960's. During the period he also found the time to teach several classes at Northwestern University School of Law, where he was the first black full-time law professor in the school's history. More recently, Mr. Todd has served as acting president for Operation P.U.S.H.

Mr. Todd currently has his own law practice in Chicago where he specializes in contract negotiation. Most of his clients are minority-owned firms whom he counsels in contract negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas Todd's accomplishments symbolize a spirit of hope and pride so

characteristic of our country's great civil rights leaders. His quest for social justice has made this country a better place in which to live, not only for people of color, but for all Americans. I urge my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mr. Thomas N. Todd, a true champion of social justice.

**THE GREATER SOUTHEAST
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation celebration on their "Tribute to Excellence: People Who Care Banquet" to be held on Friday, October 21, 1988. On this occasion they will pay special tribute to the people of southern communities of Prince George's County, MD, and the people of the Greater Southeast Hospital Healthcare System, for the extraordinary contribution to the health and well-being of the community.

Through their countless contributions to the surrounding communities, the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation donated over 12 percent of their services to free health care. The staff and many volunteers that maintain the high quality of health care have demonstrated their dedication to provide medical and social services to their surrounding area.

The foundation is a private, non-profit system of health care that encompasses Prince Georges County, MD, as well as the District of Columbia. The foundation has provided health services in the area for more than 20 years. With its subsidiaries and affiliates, it employs more than 2,600 people. The foundation also provides the Center for Aging, which was created in 1978 as a model geriatric care program to meet the many needs of the senior citizen. The center includes the Health Care Institute [HCI], which provides high-quality extended care to 180 residents. In addition, the Fort Washington, Ambulatory Care facility in Fort Washington, MD, provides: out-patient surgery, mammography, emergency room services, x ray and laboratory service as well as health education classes. Additionally, FWACC sponsored several community nutrition workshops on healthy eating and weight reduction.

As part of their community and economic development, over 500 housing units were rehabilitated and constructed. Recently, the foundation formed a Citizens' Advisory Council to assist in the planning of future community developments, creation of new jobs and skills needed in specific areas, and provide information on employees health plans.

I am pleased to acknowledge the foundation, the board of trustees, and its many friends for their outstanding contribution to the health care field and providing leadership as a full-service health care system.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID AND EFFI WEINBERG

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David and Effi Weinberg, founders of the Montessori schools in Michigan and Directors of the Montessori Teacher Education Center in Michigan.

David and Effi Weinberg have devoted their professional lives to the enrichment of education in Detroit, across Michigan and throughout the world. The Weinbergs have chaired and been honored at the "International Year of the Child" symposium in 1979 in Athens, Greece, under the auspices of the United Nations.

David and Effi Weinberg, together and on their own have attained remarkable accomplishments. David has served as treasurer of the Council of American Private Education and as President of the American Montessori Society. He is presently serving on the boards of the American Hellenic Alliance in Washington, DC and the Hellenic Heritage Foundation in New York.

Effie has worked to promote a greater political and cultural understanding between the United States and Greece by establishing the American Hellenic Alliance. Within Effie's list of accomplishments she has also chaired the Cultural Committee of the Hellenic Heritage Foundation, and worked with International Visitors Council, the Women's International Forum, Orchestra Hall and the Michigan Cancer Society.

David received degrees from Michigan State University, Columbia University, and Athens Conservatory of Music. He has taught students at Michigan State University and Oakland University. David is also a published author in the modern Greek language. Effi, a native of Greece, received her degree from Goddard College.

The City of Hope will be establishing the David and Effi Weinberg Research Fellowship. The scientists chosen for the fellowship will continue the work of David and Effi in promoting education in regional, national and international conferences. My dear colleagues, I ask you to join me, and the many friends of David and Effi Weinberg in extending sincere congratulations and warmest wishes to two people who are so very much appreciated throughout the Detroit area and world for helping so many.

**LOCAL FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS
MEMORIALIZED**

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week was National Fire Prevention Week. Fires are a deadly hazard and a major cause of injury, property damage, and of course loss of life. Over the past 5 years, fire fatalities

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have averaged over 6,000 annually, with hundreds of thousands being injured. Unfortunately fire prevention, which can cost so little in time, effort, and money, is often a lightly regarded element of home safety. Because of this inattention to prevention, every year the United States pays a high price in the loss of life and property to fires. No one, however, pays a greater price than this Nation's brave firefighters.

In 1988, 127 firefighters, both career and volunteer, lost their lives in the line of duty. In addition, over 50,000 are injured each year. This is a sad testimony to the firefighters' incredible bravery, skill, and ultimately sacrifice. On October 16, these 127 American heroes who suffered that sacrifice, and gave their lives for others were honored at the National Fallen Firefighters' Memorial in Emmitsburg, MD. This service was attended by the families members and fellow firefighters from across America, while local services were conducted in communities all over the Nation to honor local fallen firefighters.

There are two of these honorable men from New Jersey who I would like to pay tribute to for their brave service. Joseph F. McCormick, Sr. of the Colonial Volunteer Fire Company in Trenton and William J. O'Donnell of the Nottingham Fire Company in Hamilton Square were both volunteer firefighters. Mr. McCormick was 75 years old when he died on December 8, 1987. Mr. O'Donnell died on June 19, 1988 at the age of 57. Both deaths were related to their service as volunteer firefighters. As New Jersey residents who gave their lives for others, they deserve our unending thanks and our limitless respect.

**RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
DAY OF HUNGER**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to offer recognition to one of the most worthy causes I have been associated with in some time.

On December 3, 1988, the Northern Ohio Patrolmen's Benevolent Association [N.O.P.B.A.] will sponsor a National Day of Hunger at the UAW hall in Parma, OH, to stress the needs of the less fortunate and to bring attention to the growing problem of hunger in this country.

It is my most sincere hope that the efforts of N.O.P.B.A. supply the much needed support for the hungry in the United States. Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues here today to support me in promoting National Day of Hunger.

BAN TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, because Yugoslavia has been in the news recently, I feel this is an ideal opportunity to remind my colleagues of the Yugoslav Government's continued abuse of human rights. The most recent Amnesty International report outlines the numerous areas in which the Government continues to oppress its citizens.

The Yugoslav Government stands firm in its refusal to repeal longstanding federal laws against "verbal crimes" although there has been immense political pressure to do so. The federal criminal code defines such acts as "hostile propaganda"; arousing national, racial and religious hatred, dissension, or intolerance; and damaging the reputation of Yugoslavia. According to Amnesty International, "at least 200 prisoners of conscience were held in Yugoslavia, of whom over 40 were convicted during 1987 of nonviolent political offenses under federal and republican criminal codes."

One of the 409 convicted "criminals" was a dentist named Obren Jovic. Mr. Jovic was alleged to have criticized Yugoslavia's political and economic systems in conversations he had with friends and colleagues. At his trial it was learned that those making the allegations had done so under pressure by Government officials. Even after the statements were retracted, Mr. Jovic was found guilty of verbal crimes for "damaging the reputation of the state." He was sentenced to 5½ years in prison.

In addition to denying Yugoslavs freedom of speech, the Government continues to interfere with the private lives of citizens by eavesdropping on conversations, reading private mail, and tapping telephones. Other abuses include unwarranted use of force by police. During one of the recent uprisings in Titograd, federal officials ordered police and the militia to charge the demonstrators, which they did using clubs and tear gas. Furthermore, Amnesty International reports that people are often beaten, treated harshly, or threatened during pretrial detention, or while being questioned as possible witnesses. In fact, in several cases, public officials and the press often refer to defendants as guilty before they are even tried.

These are just a few of the many basic, God-given rights that the Yugoslav Government refuses to provide its citizens. Today, I am introducing legislation which will ban all trade with Yugoslavia until such time as they return to their people the rights which were given them by birth.

TRIBUTE TO MARION LINNEMANN

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding school librarian,

Marion Linnemann of Breckenridge, MN. Miss Linnemann retired her position at Breckenridge High School after 35 years of dedicated service. She retired early to make a statement.

Today it is extremely difficult for small, rural school districts to keep their libraries up to date with books and periodicals. As rural communities continue to suffer through declining enrollments, funding for their districts also has decreased. But small school districts should be no different from larger suburban or urban schools. Students need to be kept informed with current information. Without proper funding for all school districts, many young people are hurt educationally.

Marion Linnemann was the media center director for 35 years. She has made valiant efforts in order to keep the Breckenridge High School media center up to date during this time. As a former pupil of Marion's, I know the type of dedication and hard work that she has given to the entire Breckenridge community. By her early retirement, she has sent a message to school districts across Minnesota: If we hope to have our students compete tomorrow, we must arm them with the tools they need today. I know that her presence will be greatly missed in the Breckenridge school district but her commitment to excellence perseveres and reminds us just how important quality education is to America's youth.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD ALLEN

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard "Dick" Allen, a hometown boy from Framingham who has made good and has shared his life with the town he loves.

Dick was graduated from Middlebury College then went on to earn his MBA from the Harvard Business School. His business career began as a cost accountant with the Dennison Manufacturing Corp. Soon after, he became personnel director where he remained for 18 years. Dick's true spirit however, is embodied in his commitment and dedication to serving the town of Framingham and a host of non-profit agencies.

Dick was a town meeting member for 25 years, before being elected to serve 10 years as town moderator. Many organizations have benefited from his energies: Framingham school committee, of which he was a member; the Vernon House, where he was deeply involved; the Framingham Union Hospital and the First Parish Church. In 1985, the local Red Cross named him Volunteer of the Year.

The town of Framingham has been blessed with a caring, hardworking individual who gave so freely of himself. Dick has had a significant impact on his community and his presence will be severely missed. It is with a certain amount of regret that I wish a fond farewell to such an able and respected member of Framingham. I join his wife Helen, his 2 children Susan and Peter, and 10 grandchildren, in wishing him a

well deserved retirement. It is my wish that he can now begin work on fulfilling his lifelong dream: to participate as a grandfather in a grandfather/grandson tennis tournament.

TRIBUTE TO W. SCOTT SONNTAG III

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, during these last few weeks of the session, the Government Printing Office has been extremely busy with the tremendous volume of printing we in the Congress require. The key to coordinating this massive printing effort is the GPO's Congressional Printing Management Division. The conscientious and diligent people who work in that division must juggle all of the bills, reports, and pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to keep the legislative process functioning.

In reflecting upon the outstanding efforts of these public servants, I regretfully note for my colleagues that the former Director of that Office, Mr. Walter Scott Sonntag III, passed away on October 13 at the young age of 58. His considerable efforts in managing congressional workflow over many years were much appreciated. His energy and experience in the service of the Congress were standards for all the printers in the Government Printing Office to strive for.

Mr. Sonntag, known to everyone as "Scotty," was a graduate of the D.C. public school system. He began his career in printing as an apprentice at the old Times Herald newspaper in 1949 and completed his apprenticeship at the Washington Post-Times Herald in 1956. In that same year Mr. Sonntag began his service with the Government Printing Office as a compositor. He eventually rose to the position of Director, Office of Congressional Printing. During his tenure in that position he worked closely with Members and staff of the Congress. His spirit of cooperation and innovative problem-solving skills greatly facilitated the accomplishment of Congress' printing requirements. He retired from the GPO in August 1985.

Mr. Sonntag was an outdoorsman and a sports enthusiast. In 1951-54 he played semi-professional football. As a highly skilled water safety/swimming instructor he earned national recognition for a pilot program that taught blind children to swim. He also taught swimming and life saving skills in the White House swimming pool to the Secret Service agents assigned to President Eisenhower. He was a member of the Maryland-District of Columbia Football Association, and for 25 years he refereed local high school and college football games. He was a member of the D.C. National Guard in 1951-53, and a member of the Columbia Typographical Union. More recently he was an avid scuba diver, boater, and skier.

Mr. Sonntag will be sadly missed by his mother, Amy, his son, Scott IV, his daughter, Dawn, his brother, Ralph, and by his many friends. I know all Members and staff who knew Scotty and worked with him in the serv-

ice of the Congress, will want to join me in offering our heartfelt condolences to his family.

IS THE DEATH OF OUR PLANET AT HAND?

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter submitted to me by William Heyen, English professor and poet-in-residence at the State University of New York at Brockport. The letter, at once poetic and powerful, addresses a matter crucial to all of us here in Congress, around the country, and, indeed, around the world. Professor Heyen reflects on mankind's reckless poisoning of the environment and the possibility of global disaster if it is allowed to continue. I submit his letter as a reminder that we too must not only reflect on the implications of our activities, but also take swift, decisive action to reverse this most dangerous of trends. Safeguarding the environment must become an immediate national priority. At stake is nothing less than the survival of our planet:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE BROCKPORT COLLEGE COMMUNITY

At our last Department of English meeting, my friends and I discussed our curriculum. We wondered, in part, if we were keeping up with many new ways of reading literature—post-modern approaches including post-structuralism, deconstruction, narratology (a word new to me), etc. We spoke about our departmental mission, and the mission of our College. As I often do, I was drifting in and out of the talk, hearing the Hartwell Hall bells, breathing the slant of end-of-summer light, calling up scenes from my student days at Brockport in the '50s, thinking about the young people in my classes this semester and wondering how I could help them find their ways as some of my teachers helped me find mine.

Then, after an hour or so as our discussion became more and more convoluted and technical, I found myself saying something that apparently had been building up in me for a long time, only appearing, in understated ways, in my poems and stories. I said that I read much literature on our environment. I said, given our current direction, that it's hard for me to conceive that human life will exist on this planet a hundred years from now. "What if this is true?" I asked. I wondered what *this* should do to our sense of our curriculum, this impending absolute extinction of mankind.

I've become convinced that this very real possibility is the one thing that we cannot, no matter how hard we try, concentrate on, no less imagine. In one of his poems James Dickey says, "Lord, let me die, but not die/out." I find myself, usually, at ease about growing old and about dying. I've already had, at forty-seven, a rich and lucky life. But to dwell on the possibility that we could "die out," that our grandchildren and theirs for countless generations would not people this planet, would not smell grass, fall in love with one another, watch leaves ramify, see clouds or waves sail and crest—this is something that makes us more than heart-sick. It threatens our sanity. If it is true

that within a hundred years we will all die out . . . But, no, we can't concentrate on this possibility, can't imagine our beloved earth within a silence devoid of human presence. "Faith is the antiseptic of the soul." Whitman says. "It pervades the common people [whom Walt loves and among whom I count myself] and preserves them . . . they never give up believing and expecting and trusting."

This brief letter to you is not the place for me to muster in a scholarly way my arguments and evidence—the thousand chemicals found in the fat of a dying population of seals, our weakened and blight-stricken forests, our acid-dead lakes, dioxin dumps on the Niagara River that could kill every living thing in and around the Great Lakes a thousand times over, the daily destruction of various species we've not even had time to study, the million acres of American farmland lost to asphalt each year, Bangladesh disappearing because of deforestation in China, our oceans' plankton beds diminishing in volume and ability to provide oxygen, ozone holes in our atmosphere, the poisoning of our land and food, inundation of the environment with garbage and sludge and insoluble nuclear waste. We all read about (and contribute to) these catastrophes. But if you are like me, the message doesn't quite penetrate. Emily Dickinson writes, "A Thought went up my mind today—/That I have had before—/But did not finish—some way back—/I could not fix the Year—" Will we get used to the warnings until we're bored, or will we, with all the intensity we can call up in ourselves, keep this precariousness of our existence on earth in mind? My mind finds many ways to protect itself, to distract my deeper self from what seems to me the obvious possibility that nobody will be alive in Brockport, or in the United States, or anywhere, in 2088, by which time, surely, we will not locate and be able to reach another habitable planet to ruin. We are here, or we are nowhere, at least in body.

Our minds will create counter-arguments to ecological awareness. We might tell ourselves, for example, that if we pay too-close attention to the possibility of extinction, joy will go out of our lives. Yes, but this might be our necessary burden now, for in a hundred years, maybe, there will be no life and no joy on earth. Our minds will find a hundred intricate ways to distract attention from what, it seems to me, must be the central thing we must be thinking about. All deep thought is deflected to the Buffalo Bills (I'm a fan), to Harlequin romances (I'm not a fan), to advertising that keeps selling us things we don't need. The one thing we must all be thinking about seethes in the unconscious, if anywhere. You will leave this letter behind as I will, and get on with your life as you have been living it, as I will. (Our administration, our Faculty Senate, our student body, our Brockport Village Board will not hold emergency meetings.) But what if it is true that within a hundred years . . . ?

A century is only a human lifetime or two. I've dozens of books in my study that are more than a hundred years old, one going back to 1518—the centuries since are only a blink in time.

I'm thinking about us as a college community, and I suppose I'm trying to edge toward only one suggestion here, a suggestion of awareness: that our first realization should be—whatever we administer, whatever we teach, whatever we study—that if we do not concentrate on our approaching

ecological nightmare (ecology: the wisdom of earthly relations), we have no future. Except insofar as our physical education and recreation programs can come to serve this end, they will not matter in the least. Except insofar as literature and composition can come to serve this end, they will not matter in the least. Except insofar as the study of history, or political science, or business, or dance, or philosophy, or mathematics, or physics, or computer science first serve this end, these disciplines will not matter, will have proved to be worthless distractions, and will in a hundred years not exist. Insofar as our multi-cultural thrust at Brockport does not serve this end, it will not matter, for in a hundred years there will be no cultures at all. (I feel this not as a narrowing down wherever we administer and teach and study, but as an opening up into metaphor that will integrate our curriculums: the dance, e.g., has to do with the healthy body in time and space; physics with matters of energy and force; agriculture with what Wendell Berry calls "kindly use" of the land, with *stewardship* for the future; poetry with the discovery of balances and intricate relationships among all its elements; etc.)

Thoreau tells us that he knows "of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor." He also says that there are a thousand hacking at the branches of problems to one who is striking at the root. I have very strong feelings about the roots of the problems—in me, in you, in the assumptions of our society and economy—that are funnelling us toward non-existence, but this is not the place for me to try to discuss these. This letter is hacking away in the branches only to say that 1/ on our current course, the death of the planet is at hand in the near future; 2/ we need to focus the black light of this thought within our minds, and adjust our curriculums, our studies, our lives, our "conscious endeavor(s)" toward awareness, the first step toward making a difference. We might become the first community in the country, in the world, to wake up from our daily blur and begin to articulate and face that awful possibility to which we've not even been able to pay attention.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM HEYEN,
Professor of English/
Poet in Residence.

STATEMENT IN TRIBUTE TO DR. BEATRICE BRAUDE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Dr. Beatrice Braude, who served this country honorably, faithfully and loyally as a civil servant, but who suffered a manifest injustice for more than three decades at the hands of the very Government she had served so well. Although Dr. Braude died last week after a battle against cancer, Congress still has an opportunity to right this grievous wrong.

Dr. Braude was born in New York City on October 10, 1913. She received a B.A. from Hunter College in 1933, an M.A. in French

from Columbia University in 1939, and a Ph.D. from City University in New York in 1971. Dr. Braude went to work for the Federal Government in 1943, where she served as a research assistant and later a researcher in the Office of Strategic Services. Her duties were part of the wartime defense effort.

In 1948, she transferred to the Department of State and became a Foreign Service staff officer. She was posted in the American Embassy in Paris, where she served as the liaison between the Fulbright Commission and the American Embassy, placing and supervising American scholarship grantees in France. In 1953, she began work with the United States Information Agency [USIA]. Dr. Braude always received laudatory ratings and evaluations for her performance. Indeed, her civil service career showed great promise.

In 1951, at the height of cold war hysteria, Dr. Braude was served with interrogatories by the State Department's Loyalty Security Board. After receiving Dr. Braude's responses, and upon reviewing other information in its possession, the Loyalty Security Board unanimously gave Dr. Braude a complete clearance in regard to both loyalty and security and the case was closed. Despite Dr. Braude's total vindication, the Government failed to cleanse properly her personnel records of these unsubstantiated accusations. As a result, these accusations continued to follow her and quickly destroyed her promising public service career.

In 1953, Dr. Braude was discharged from the USIA for alleged security reasons and without the most basic elements of due process: Notice of the charges and an opportunity to respond. The USIA falsely informed her that the discharge was necessitated solely by budgetary considerations. The security basis for her discharge, itself groundless, was deliberately concealed from her by Government officials until 1975, when Dr. Braude secured her personnel files pursuant to the newly enacted Freedom of Information Act.

After Dr. Braude discovered the true nature of her discharge from USIA, she diligently filed suit in the court of claims to clear her name and to recover monetary damages for the time she was unable to work for the Federal Government. A divided court essentially found, however, that she should not have believed the Government's misrepresentations and should have sued earlier. The court, therefore, dismissed her suit as barred by the statute of limitations. The vigorous dissent found the majority's technical and narrow ruling both harsh and unfair.

Following her discharge from USIA, Dr. Braude could not secure another Federal job for almost three decades. Only in 1982 did Dr. Braude finally obtain a Government position, teaching French part time at the Central Intelligence Agency's Language School, where she received an unsolicited promotion and a Certificate of Commendation for her performance from the late Director William J. Casey.

This is a compelling case of Government abuse that warrants congressional action. I have introduced H.R. 5491, a private relief bill, which would waive the statute of limitations and allow the case to proceed to a decision on the merits in the court of claims. Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO have introduced the

identical measure in the Senate. Dr. Braude is survived by her brother Theodore Braude, who is a resident of New York City. H.R. 5491 gives Dr. Braude's family the means by which it may vindicate her record and her honor posthumously. As a citizen who devoted her life to public service, Dr. Braude deserves no less than the opportunity to receive her just due under law. I ask that Congress take swift action on this bill either prior to adjournment or early in the next session.

CHANGING THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION: A CHALLENGE FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it's time to change the War Powers Resolution. Since it was enacted over Presidential veto in 1973, the War Powers Resolution has led to a series of disagreements between the executive branch and Congress that has had detrimental effects on our foreign policy and the success of U.S. military operations abroad.

Despite the numerous proposals which have been made, the 100th Congress took no action on war powers in response to U.S. naval operations in the Persian Gulf. No action will be taken prior to the end of this session.

Amending the War Powers Resolution is one of the great unfinished tasks facing Congress. This issue deserves another look early in the 101st Congress. Today I am introducing an alternative approach to amending the resolution, which I hope will help stimulate thinking on the key issues of the separation of powers and consultation with Congress. I hope to work with the sponsors of competing proposals next year in order to develop a viable approach.

TIME TO CHANGE THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

I was one of the original cosponsors of the War Powers Resolution in the House of Representatives. In supporting the resolution, I hoped that it would help increase consultation between the President and Congress on the extremely serious issue of deploying U.S. forces into hostile situations overseas.

Over the years, however, I have come to realize that the resolution has proved counterproductive. Instead of improving consultation the resolution has discouraged it. Rather than true consultation, the resolution causes the administration merely to file reports on operations and—because of the automatic troop withdrawal requirement contained in the War Powers Resolution—minimize the probability of hostilities.

Various measures have been proposed in recent months in order to improve relations between Congress and the executive branch in the area of war powers. The leading proposal is Senate Joint Resolution 323 introduced by Senators BYRD, NUNN, WARNER, and others. Mr. HAMILTON introduced the companion resolution in the House, House Joint Resolution 601. There is also a bill by Mr. HOPKINS, House Joint Resolution 671.

Today I am submitting an alternative approach. My bill contains many of the positive elements of House Joint Resolution 601—particularly the deletion of the automatic troop withdrawal requirement of the War Powers Resolution and its replacement with improved congressional procedures. These would expedite consideration of joint resolutions dealing with specific deployments of U.S. forces overseas. On the other hand, my approach would seek to avoid the cumbersome congressional consultation procedures contained in House Joint Resolution 601.

HISTORY OF THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

The War Powers Resolution was intended to address the issues resulting from the entanglement of U.S. Armed Forces in the Indo-chinese conflict. Despite the magnitude of the commitment of U.S. forces in Indochina, Congress never took any definitive action to prevent the deployment of U.S. combat forces to Indochina. Early in the war, in fact, Congress enacted the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which authorized U.S. military action there.

Its proponents intended the War Powers Resolution to prevent the United States from being drawn into protracted hostilities without explicit declaration of war or other congressional authorization. As a result, the resolution contains the requirement that U.S. forces be withdrawn within 60 days if congressional approval has not been obtained for their deployment. Under the resolution, this would apply to all cases in which U.S. forces are engaged in hostilities or involved in any other situation in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

In addition, the President is required under the War Powers Resolution to consult with Congress in every possible instance before introducing U.S. forces into hostile situations. When the President actually introduces forces into such a situation he is required to report to Congress in a timely manner and to provide updates periodically thereafter.

The War Powers Resolution was passed over Presidential veto. And—while Presidents have by and large provided written notifications consistent with the reporting requirements—no President has conceded that such reports were being provided in compliance with the resolution. This is because admitting that reports were required could trigger the troop withdrawal requirement, which seeks to withdraw legislative authorization for continued deployment without any action by Congress.

I doubt that the public understands the application of the War Powers Resolution could lead to the withdrawal of U.S. forces overseas without any action at all by Congress. Only once, in the Lebanon Multinational Force Resolution, has Congress authorized the deployment of U.S. combat forces under the War Powers Resolution. If it is not realistic to expect Congress—a legislative body—to provide authorization whenever the President is forced to commit U.S. forces to potentially hostile situations overseas.

PERSIAN GULF SITUATION

Current consideration of amendments to the War Powers Resolution result from the recent U.S. naval operations in the Persian Gulf. Some in Congress felt that there was inadequate consultation by the administration not

only on the commencement of these operations but on related policy developments.

I, myself, expressed reservations regarding the administration's decision last year to permit the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers so that they would qualify for United States naval protection. Since that time, however, I have come to believe that the U.S. military operations in the Persian Gulf have been surprisingly successful in meeting their objective of safeguarding the freedom of navigation for neutral shipping.

The administration's decision to provide protection to the Kuwaiti tankers overshadowed similar offers by the Soviets, thereby lessening the potential for greater Soviet influence in the region. The protection of the tankers convoys and related naval operations also bolstered U.S. influence in the region and strengthened the solidarity of the western alliance in the face of the threat to freedom of navigation in the gulf. Finally, U.S. actions have sent an important signal of U.S. determination to our friends and adversaries alike.

Despite their overall success, administration actions in the Persian Gulf caused considerable concern in Congress. While the President has carefully reported on all major engagements involving U.S. forces, many Members of Congress have felt the need for greater consultation on policy.

AMENDMENTS TO THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

The military operations in the gulf have pointed up the difficulties that face Congress in claiming a role in the decision to deploy U.S. military forces abroad. These operations have led to several proposals to amend the War Powers Resolution.

The chief proposal, House Joint Resolution 601, is currently under consideration by the Foreign Affairs Committee. This measure would eliminate the 60-day troop withdrawal requirement of the War Powers Resolution. In its place, it would establish a procedure for the expedited consideration of resolutions to approve or limit the deployment of U.S. forces in hostile situations.

MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS

The most novel aspect of House Joint Resolution 601 is that it would create a permanent consultative group of leading Members of Congress to serve as the focus of consultations required under the War Powers Resolution. This group of 18 Members would include the bipartisan leadership and the chairmen and ranking minority members of the relevant authorizing committees.

I agree with the intent of this approach, which is to encourage fuller consultation between the President and Congress on potential deployment of U.S. forces overseas. However, I cannot endorse this concept. I feel that it would be undesirable to establish a formal "consultative group" such as that contained in House Joint Resolution 601.

The administration should, of course, consult with the leadership of Congress and the senior members of the relevant committees concerning proposed troop deployments whenever possible. This is because of their elected leadership responsibilities. Creation of a regular group for this purpose, however, would establish potentially cumbersome machinery that could actually impede true consultation.

Under House Joint Resolution 601, the President could limit consultation to a group of six leaders—the Speaker of the House and the President pro tem of the Senate, and the majority and minority leaders of both Houses. But under the specified procedures, these Members could request at any time that the full group be brought in. This could become a source of tension and an irritant to Presidential consultation in extremely sensitive or exigent situations.

Also—like most congressional organizations—the consultative group could begin to acquire additional functions and prerogatives, including staff. This could further impede meaningful consultation and diminish the original purpose of the group to serve as a bridge for advice and consensus.

EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION

One of the functions specified for the consultative group in House Joint Resolution 601 would be to introduce a joint resolution for expedited consideration. Such a resolution could be used to approve or disapprove a particular military deployment.

I wonder, however, whether it is appropriate to reserve this function for any particular group of Congressmen, no matter how senior or well placed. In my own view, it would be preferable to require that a particular number of the Members of the House in which the resolution were introduced cosponsored it. For this reason, my bill would permit expedited consideration of any related resolution that is sponsored by at least one-third of the Members of the House in which it is introduced.

Let me make it clear that I unequivocally favor the removal of the troop withdrawal requirement from the existing War Powers Resolution. This provision casts a shadow over any deployment of U.S. forces into a hostile situation overseas. It inevitably undercuts the appearance of determination by the United States and therefore communicates an uncertain signal.

In addition, I believe that expedited consideration of a joint resolution regarding the deployment of forces could be an acceptable alternative to the automatic withdrawal requirement. I believe, however, that the procedures specified must be clear and ensure that congressional debate on the sensitive issue of hostilities involving U.S. forces overseas will be serious and intended to exercise the constitutional responsibilities of the legislative branch in a responsible way.

NEED TO RESTRICT DEBATE UNDER SPECIAL PROCEDURES

House Joint Resolution 601 would permit consideration of a resolution of approval or disapproval at any time—provided the resolution were introduced by the chairman or vice chairman of the consultative group of Congressmen. In this respect, this bill shares some of the defects of the original War Powers Resolution.

One of the key problems with the original War Powers Resolution is that it has led to endless debate in Congress concerning Presidential authority to commit U.S. forces overseas. Such debate tends to divide the country. It also lowers the morale of U.S. forces and communicates a message of uncertainty to

our friends and allies, as well as our adversaries, overseas.

I trust that the distinguished group of Congressmen who may be members of the permanent consultative group would refrain from actions that would cause recurrent debate concerning the deployment of U.S. forces. Nevertheless the possibility is there that the group could recommend debate on a resolution at any time in response to changing circumstances.

In view of this problem, Mr. Chairman, I believe that a limitation should be contained in war powers amendments on recourse to the expedited procedures provided for in the resolution. Debate under these procedures should not be available again and again.

For this reason, my bill specifies that once a qualified resolution has been granted expedited consideration no other resolution can be accorded similar treatment for a specified period of time. During the interim, there could of course always be a debate under the usual rules.

DEFINITION OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Finally, I would comment that House Joint Resolution 601 does not fully specify the contents of a resolution that would be eligible for expedited consideration. The bill says that such a resolution would either require the President to disengage U.S. forces, or provide specific authorization for continued engagement.

Actually I believe the range of choices available to Congress is greater. They should include at least the following general approaches:

- Unqualified authorization for continued deployment;

- Prohibition of continued deployment or a specific time limit on deployment; and

- Authorization for deployment until a particular time or until a particular circumstance occurs.

A resolution of one of these types could also contain more specific provisions that would apply to the situation at hand.

CONCLUSION

In summary, let me say that I believe the automatic troop withdrawal requirement of the War Powers Resolution must be eliminated. The congressional role in this area is properly exercised only through the constitutional route of joint resolutions or other legislation—for example, appropriations bills. I agree with the authors of House Joint Resolution 601 and Senate Joint Resolution 323 that consideration should be given to establishing expedited procedures for this purpose.

On the other hand, I have doubts about the workability of the consultation mechanism—the permanent consultative group—that would be established by the leading approach, House Joint Resolution 601. Consultation can be meaningful only to the extent that it is flexible, and this could be lost through establishment of such machinery.

Former President Ford recently testified before a special subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In his clear and forceful testimony, President Ford called for repeal of the War Powers Resolution, particularly the automatic troop withdrawal requirement.

President Ford indicated that improved consultation is especially important in this area. He also indicated that if the adoption of procedures for expedited consideration of joint resolutions related to troop withdrawal were necessary to achieve amendment of the War Powers Resolution, then this approach should be seriously explored.

Mr. Speaker, there is much to think about in this, especially now that hostilities in the Persian Gulf appear to be winding down. I commend my bill, which I request to be printed in the RECORD along with this statement, as an alternative approach to improving the procedures for consultation and legislation in this key area.

BATTLE CREEK'S LINEAR PARK

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the city of Battle Creek, MI, and O'Boyle, Cowell, Blalock & Associates, Inc., upon the occasion of their having received the Excellence on the Waterfront Award for Battle Creek's Linear Park.

Linear Park has transformed Battle Creek's riverfront into a well-designed center for public enjoyment. The 16½-mile paved pathway allows visitors to walk, jog, cycle, picnic, fish, and canoe in a diversity of environments, including wooded areas, scenic river shores, and city neighborhoods. The Linear Park project began in 1984 and has been funded largely by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

The Waterfront Award has been presented by the Waterfront Center—a nonprofit educational organization representing the public interest in waterfront planning and development—and is funded in part by the National Marine Manufacturers Association of Chicago. The purpose of the annual award is to feature examples of high-quality work taking place on the waterfronts. The criteria for selection includes the project's sensitivity to the water, design originality, and its civic and educational contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain my colleagues would want to join with me in saluting the city of Battle Creek and the O'Boyle firm for their outstanding work in designing and implementing the Linear Park concept. We would also want to congratulate them on the recognition they have received as recipients of the 1988 Excellence on the Waterfront Award. Last, it would be in order to extend to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation our heartfelt thanks for helping to make the Battle Creek Linear Park a reality.

THE GREAT BLACKS IN WAX MUSEUM

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, the Great Blacks in Wax Museum in Baltimore, MD, is among the United States' most dynamic cultural and educational institutions. Because it is a wax museum committed solely to the study and preservation of African-American history, it is also among the most unique. Primarily, the presentation of life-size, life-like wax figures of historical and contemporary personalities of African ancestry defines its uniqueness.

Each wax figure, clad in its appropriate historical attire, is part of a scenic display depicting the struggles, achievements, and contributions of African peoples worldwide. Each display is presented chronologically, highlighting ancient Africa, the middle passage, the antebellum and postbellum periods, Reconstruction, the Renaissance, civil rights, and the present. The personalities from each period are those whose lives exemplify the African-American traditions of help, uplift, and protest. They are those of humble beginnings who have risen through great sacrifice and against tremendous odds to achieve distinguished civilization. They are also those who pioneered or excelled in particular fields of endeavor. But above all, they are those whose talents and genius reflect the talents and genius of the African-American masses.

The Great Blacks in Wax Museum not only views African-Americans from the past, but also sees history as an involvement of the past, present, and future. Thus, the museum gives African-Americans "a sense of continuity, precedence, and foundation" so that one may know the direction in which they are heading. However, in carrying out this aim, the Great Blacks in Wax Museum remains a "non-partisan educational and cultural center which does not advance any particular political, racial, economic, or religious ideology" but acknowledges the contributions of those of diverse backgrounds.

This unique museum, the first and only wax museum of African-American history in the Nation, is the brainchild of Drs. Elmer and Joanne Martin. They established the museum in 1983 with several objectives in mind: one, to stimulate an interest in African-American history by revealing the little-known, often-neglected facts of history; two, to use great leaders as role models to motivate youth to achieve; there, to improve race relations by dispelling myths of racial inferiority; and four, to support and work in conjunction with other nonprofit, charitable organizations seeking to improve the social and economic status of African-Americans.

Over 100 wax figures and scenes, a Maryland room, a gift shop, a mini-auditorium for lectures, films, and dramatic presentations, and artifacts and memorabilia are some of the museum's major attractions.

The attempt to institutionalize African-American history is not new. Indeed, the thrust began in the 1920's with Carter G. Woodson through his Journal of Negro History, the As-

sociation for the Study of Negro Life and History, and the initiation of Negro History Week. Subsequently, the Great Blacks in Wax Museum's uniqueness lies not in just teaching, promoting, or preserving African-American history, but in the mechanism through which it celebrates that history. This well crafted presentation of historical wax figures is sure to leave a lasting impression on the minds of those who experience, the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Our Nation is enriched and made better by its existence.

THE SERBS IN KOSOVO

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the attention of the world has been focused upon Yugoslavia in recent weeks. That troubled nation has seen its ethnic populations vying to the point of open violence for dominance in their respective areas. One of these areas is Kosovo, about which I have previously addressed this House.

I have received a letter from the Episcopal Vicar for the Serbian Orthodox Diocese for Western Europe, Archpriest Nicolich, dated September 29, 1988. It sets the current problems in their proper context and is deserving of close attention and scrutiny. For that reason, I insert that letter with its attachments in the RECORD at this point:

SEPTEMBER 29, 1988.

DEAR MADAM, in the Western countries, the problems facing the Serbs of Kosovo have not been treated with sufficient understanding. In the press-reports dealing with ethnic unrest in that province, it is usually stated that the Serbs allege pressure by the Albanians. Moreover, Serbian "allegations" are often presented as "exaggerated", since foreign journalists never have an opportunity to witness personally an act of Albanian terror over a Serb or over a group of Serbs. The exodus of Serbs from the province is thus explained by the seriousness of the economic situation and by high unemployment in that part of Yugoslavia.

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the Declaration signed by five Bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the Diaspora. Its aim is to bring to the attention of the public in the Western world the plight of the Serbs in Kosovo and to ask the public to understand that the Serbs have been subjected to criminal suppression amounting to genocide. The examples quoted by the Bishops should show that the events in Kosovo are not simply the result of a demographic process, somewhat exacerbated by the difficult economic situation, as the majority of the press would have it. The exodus of the Serbs from Kosovo is a human tragedy whose ugly background has been too often misrepresented. It is hoped that the public will look more closely into this problem and then realize that the Serbs from Kosovo deserve sympathy and support.

It is wrong to assume, as it is generally done, that the problem of Kosovo started as late as 1981. A consideration of the follow-

ing facts may assist in forming a correct opinion on the origin of the present turmoil.

In 1941 Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany formed a "Greater Albania" by annexing the Yugoslav regions of Kosovo and Metohija to the State of Albania. This was completely in the spirit of the policy of the former Austro-Hungarian which, at the time of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, had done its utmost to expand towards the South-East of Europe. As is well known, in the 19th and early 20th century the Serbian State had been a serious obstacle to that ambition.

As stated in the enclosed Bishops' Declaration, between 1941-1945, during the existence of the "Greater Albania", 60,000 Albanians were settled in Kosovo and over 100,000 Serbs were expelled. It is most important to note that the process of Albanisation was allowed to continue after the Second World War. It seems that for a number of years, in the post-war period, the Yugoslav regime expected that Albania would eventually join Yugoslavia. In any case, the authorities of the self-governing autonomous province of Kosovo not only did not prevent, but even encouraged further influx of Albanians into Kosovo. The result was that in the last four decades 250,000 Albanians moved into the province while 200,000 Serbs and other non-Albanians were forced to leave.

It should be born in mind that the Albanians in Kosovo cooperated fully with Mussolini and Hitler. They provided a full-fledged SS Division, the 23rd "Skanderbeg", to help the Nazi war effort. In contrast to the post-war situation in Germany and in other countries where the Nazis and their collaborators were fully exposed, this simply did not happen in Kosovo. While elsewhere in the world the young generations were informed about the crimes committed, in Kosovo no steps had been taken to expose the collaborators and to call them to justice. It should not be surprising therefore that the racist demand for an ethnically pure Kosovo remained very much alive among the Albanian inhabitants of the region. It led to countless acts against humanity as the text of the Bishops' Declaration illustrates.

To make situation even more complex and indeed absurd, while the perpetrators of crimes against non-Albanians in Kosovo remain unpunished, in contrast, many young Albanians are imprisoned following some of their alleged "anti-state activities". The Amnesty International is very active in defending Kosovo Albanians imprisoned for "political" reasons. However, it seems that because the attacks on Serbs and on other non-Albanians are carried out by Albanian individuals and presumably not by officials under a direct instruction by the authorities, these crimes are outside the Amnesty's interests. Yet the fact that Kosovo autonomous authorities take no steps to protect their non-Albanian citizens and unofficially condone and encourage their persecution, is ignored.

It should be remembered that the Yugoslav Constitution gives full autonomy to the Serbian regions of Kosovo (incorporating Metohija) and Vojvodina. The Serbian government cannot interfere in their provincial Parliaments, while both Kosovo and Vojvodina can block decisions in the Parliament of Serbia in which they are fully represented.

The fact that the federal police and army have been brought into Kosovo during this year has not yet made any significant differ-

ence. Attacks on non-Albanians and on their property as well as on their clergy and church property continue.

It must be stressed that it is not impossible for Albanians and non-Albanians in Yugoslavia to live peacefully together. Many Albanians live and work in other parts of Yugoslavia, particularly in Serbia. On Sunday 25th September 1988 the BBC news-bulletin included a report from Kosovo. A young Albanian from Kosovo was asked whether he had any Serbian friends. He answered that he had had Serbian friends while he was serving in the Army, but not in Kosovo.

When dealing with the question of the future of Kosovo, some elementary principles governing human relations must be taken into account; they are the right of any person to be allowed to live in peace on his or her land, to be let to maintain freely the traits of his or her national identity and to practise without fear his or her religion, including the respect for the dead. Kosovo is the cradle of Serbian Christian culture, the cradle of the Serbian nation. Innumerable historic monuments, whether still standing or in ruins, speak of it. The injustice which is being done to the Serbs of Kosovo should shock the whole civilized world and urge its indignation.

Yours truly,

ARCHPRIEST M. NIKOLICH,
Episcopal Vicar.

[From the London Times, Oct. 1, 1988]

YUGOSLAV UNITY

(From Mr. Aleksa Gavrilovic)

Sir, A major disturbance in Yugoslavia would have a destabilising effect in that part of Europe. Your leading article (September 13) visualises some Western influence in connection with economic aid, but the weakness of the federal government gives cause for concern.

Dr. N. Grisogono expressed the hope (September 19) that the proposals made in March, 1988, by Serbian intellectuals for abolition of the one-party system offer hope for the future. However, the democratisation of the country in the present situation would not easily lead to a united and strong Yugoslavia.

The first Yugoslavia started in 1918 as a centralised state, but in 1939 Croats negotiated a considerable measure of autonomy. Serbo-Croat relations worsened during the war due to the atrocities of Croat Ustasi.

One of the reasons for Western powers supporting Tito was the belief that he would resolve ethnic and religious differences. Today's reality is that such disagreements are more numerous than ever before, the problem of Kosovo being the most acute. Had the consequences of the creation of Great Albania by Italy and Germany in 1941-45 been tackled on time, the Kosovo problem would have been solved, or at least contained.

The second Yugoslavia has developed into a confederation of almost independent states which are being led away from each other. Dossa Trevisan pointed out (report, September 12) that according to the last census in 1981 there were only 1.2 million Yugoslavs out of a population of 22.4 million.

However, until recently the Yugoslav nationality was not even officially recognised. The Constitution, which lays emphasis on separate nationalities, is having a greater effect than the much-quoted Partisan slogan, "fraternity and unity".

At present there are no signs of meaningful discussions which could lead to a pro-Yugoslav atmosphere. The Western powers' support of Tito influenced many Yugoslavs to join him. The West still can influence Yugoslavs. Many of them listened to Western broadcasts, particularly to the BBC. A firm British attitude in favour of a united Yugoslavia could prove effective.

Serbs are aware that other republics dislike the fact that the federal capital is in Belgrade. Serb intellectuals gathered mainly around the Association of Serbian Writers and Philosophical and Sociological Societies of Serbia and acting as an (unofficial) opposition, have suggested that parts of the federal administration could be moved out of Belgrade. The West could offer to finance the creation of a new federal capital in any area outside the jurisdiction of any republic, away from any large town and religious centre.

A third, democratic Yugoslavia which would be acceptable to all should be the aim of the present generation. Difficulties are enormous and the people need sympathetic help to come out of the impasse.

DECLARATION OF THE BISHOPS OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH AGAINST THE GENOCIDE INFLECTED BY THE ALBANIANS ON THE INDIGENOUS SERBIAN POPULATION, TOGETHER WITH THE SACRILEGE OF THEIR CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY

In Yugoslavia, ever since the end of the Second World War and up to the present day, persecution of the Serbian population and of their religion continues in Kosovo and Metohija, regions of their ten centuries' old homeland. This persecution is being administered by the Albanians, who, after the Second World War, were given Home Rule as an ethnic minority by some of the highest policy-makers in Yugoslavia. In this way, the pre-conditions for the furtherance of the persecution of the Serbian population, and of the Serbian Orthodox Church, were created.

During the war, the Albanians were the allies of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. They committed untold atrocities against the Serbian population. Mussolini, in the framework of his plan to create a "Great Albania", transferred 60,000 people from Albania into the regions of Kosovo and Metohija while expelling at the same time more than 100,000 Serbs from that territory.

After the war, the highest authorities in Yugoslavia did nothing to correct that injustice. Moreover, the process of migration of Albanians from Albania into Yugoslavia, into the regions of Kosovo and Metohija, continued. Thus, during the last four decades, 260,000 such immigrants arrived and in order to make room for them, the Albanians drove out, by various terrorist methods, more than 200,000 Serbs.

Here are some facts about this situation:

Today there are 700 villages and towns where not one Serb remains, and yet these places were formerly populated exclusively by Serbs. In the areas which were populated by mixed nationalities, Albanians and Serbs, only 10 percent of the Serbs are still there, but the persecution continues.

Contrary to the foregoing facts, however, the western world is given false information and outright lies are told about alleged persecutions of Albanians by Serbs.

It is impossible to list all the crimes against the Serbian population committed by the Albanians through the centuries. Many books have been written about the

atrocities practised during the occupation of the Serbian territories by the Ottoman Empire. Under the pressure of the Albanians, who adopted Islam, a considerable number of Serbs were driven out from Kosovo and Methohija in two great migrations during the 17th and 18th centuries. It was at that point in history that the Albanians appeared, for the first time in greater numbers, on those territories. The same process was repeated during the First and Second World Wars as well as in the following period when even without a war we have been witnessing a renewed exodus of the Serbian people from their homeland.

We are aware that we cannot enumerate all acts of terrorism of the Albanians against the Serbian people in Kosovo and Methohija. Only the Almighty God knows the sum-total of the suffering inflicted upon them. We are only quoting a number of examples of different forms of pressure which have been used to force out the Serbs, to destroy their culture and to desecrate their sacred monuments on their territory.

In 1974 the Albanians expelled the brothers Vojin and Velimir Soskic, together with 17 members of their family, from the village of Papracani near Decani; having beaten them up at the well, they forced them to leave with threats and violence. Velimir Soskic now lives in Montenegro while Vojin Soskic settled in the village of Vrnjani near Gornji Milanovac (Serbia).

In 1971 Ljubomir Vucinic was forced out of the village of Ljubovac near Srbica in Kosovo. Another 80 Serbian families were driven out and only six families remained there. They were all forced out by threats, barrages of stone-throwing and the firing of guns around their houses at night.

In the same way, the whole village population was forced to leave the village of Gornja Prekaza near Srbica. The most respected Serb, Aleksandar Milosevic, was the last to leave the village with his large family. He is now employed as a labourer in Belgrade. While the Serbs, were still there, the Albanians destroyed the Christian Orthodox cemetery. It is known that in that village since 1960, the Albanians from neighbouring villages were practising the kind of lawlessness reminiscent of the Turkish Rule: under threat the Serbs were obliged to surrender to them a quarter of the yield from their fields.

Milan Scepanovic from the village of Dasinovic near Decani refused to abandon his land. On the 18th July 1971 his neighbour, an Albanian, shot Milan in the head. The wound caused Milan to lose an eye and an ear but the assailant was never punished. Milan Scepanovic had to leave his home even though he was a war veteran who had been decorated for his bravery. He is now living in the village of Jelenac, near Topola (Serbia).

When left without any males in her family Stanica Pesic of Donje Ratiste near Decani had her house and 12 acres of land appropriated by her Albanian neighbour. At the end of three years of long court proceedings, the court's decision was most baffling: Stanica Pesic was to receive 150,000 Dinars from the village council and the Albanian neighbour was to keep the house and the land in his possession. That sum was just sufficient for Stanica to buy the train tickets for herself and her four daughters.

On the land of the brothers Djuriscic, near Decani, several Albanian houses were built without the consent of the owners. Following that, the Djuriscic brothers were expelled from the remaining land.

The village authorities cut down three times the orchards of Mirko and Mirka Stefanovic in the centre of Decani under the pretext that it was necessary for the planning of the motorway. Three more houses of their neighbours, also Serbs, were knocked down.

On the 28th of October 1982, a 12-year-old boy, Dejan Antunovic was set upon by some Albanians who grabbed him in the street at mid-day, doused him with petrol and set him alight. His anorak helped to save his life but he received severe burns.

There is a long list of evil deeds, torments and crimes to which the nuns from the Serbian monasteries in Kosovo are being subjected. In 1981, in the monastery of the Holy Trinity in Musutiste the Albanians blinded a bull belonging to the monastery. They rammed a rake into the stomach of a cow which was in calf and killed her. The same year they drove nails into the testicles of the rams belonging to the monastery; they also cut down the monastery's forest. The Albanians of the village Grazdel waited in ambush for the nuns to beat them up. The nuns dared not go about freely with their work on their land. The Albanians forcibly removed building material from the yard of the monastery. Nuns Vera and Angelina were viciously beaten. Albanian youths beat up nun Stanka and attacked and attempted to rape nun Heruvima, aged 50.

In the same monastery, in 1982, a Roman Catholic nun from Croatia came to stay with the nuns as their guest. She wanted to see the ancient altar screen and some ancient holy books preserved in the convent. One day, while returning to the monastery from a visit to two of her acquaintances, also Catholic nuns, she was stopped by three young Albanians who raped her, beat her up and robbed her. She obtained a medical certificate from a Ugandan doctor, Dr. Sirijaza, who was practising there. However, no action was taken against the thugs who were from the village of Rakovac. The police chief inspector there declared that, in his opinion "the rape of a nun is not a rape at all". He merely took the gold chain and cross which the thugs had taken from the nun and returned them to her.

In the ancient city of Prizren, renowned for its numerous churches and remains of a long and brilliant Christian tradition, Milorad Sredic, student of the Prizren College of Theology, was stabbed twice by some Albanians who wanted to stop him from entering the College. Another Serbian student was beaten up while walking with other students through the town. Bishop Pavle of Raska-Prizren was three times attacked and beaten in the street.

In 1982, the Albanians set fire to the building of the Patriarchate in PEC. The old living quarters were burnt down and part of the old library and treasury room also suffered. The authorities failed (refused) to send the fire-brigade. For eight hours the nuns had to fight on their own, not only the fire but also the arsonists themselves.

It is not possible to enumerate all the sufferings inflicted upon Paraskeva, the Abbess of the monastery of Devic. Mother Paraskeva has only one arm; the Albanians broke that arm so she can no longer make the sign of the cross. They are continuously ravaging the monastic estate, threatening the nuns with killing their cattle.

On the 3rd of June 1982, in the village of Samodreza near Vucitrn, an Albanian killed Danilo Milincic, aged 22. Three Albanian

youths drove his cattle away, knocked Danilo down and spread him on the ground. Then their father Mujo Ferat, who had moved in from Albania only in 1972, knelt on Danilo's stomach and shot him through the heart. Danica, Danilo's mother, tried in vain to shield her son with her own body. On the same spot, ten years earlier, the Albanians had killed Danilo's father, Slavoljub and twenty years before, exactly in the same spot they killed Danilo's grandfather, also called Danilo.

The church of Samodreza was desecrated many times. It is a well-known Serbian shrine: according to tradition, it was to that church that Prince Lazar brought the Serbian army to Holy Communion on the eve of the battle against the Turks in Kosovo in 1389; it was there that after the battle, the body of the hero-warrior Milos Obilic was laid to rest. The priest from Vucitrn cannot attend the church in Samodreza not even in the daytime. Until 15 years ago 200 Serbian families lived in this area and much greater numbers lived there in the past. Nowadays there remain only six of them and these are all households of elderly people. As recently as August 1988 the frescoes of the church in Samodreza were damaged by the Albanians. Graves were dug out and bones scattered around the church yard.

Countless cemeteries in Serbian villages and towns in Kosovo and Methohija are being continuously demolished.

At the end of July 1982 in the village of Mece near Djakovica, Miodrag Saric was killed in his own back yard at the thirtieth attempt on his life. He left a widow and four children who could bear witness to the crimes against their family committed by the Albanians and most of all by the local Chief of Police, Djerdjo Bibljekaj and his Deputy, Causi. The Albanians appropriated Saric's land of 17 acres, poisoned the well in the yard and even the dog that guarded the well. They killed their last horse with a chain. Two months after the murder of Miodrag Saric, the Albanians shot his eldest son, Aleksander. The younger son, Mitar aged 14, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by an Albanian in the middle of the street in Djakovica, causing grievous bodily harm. The Saric family now lives with the assistance of the Church and people of good-will who collect for them. They are the last remaining Serbian family in that part of the country. They have nowhere else to go.

At the University of Pristina, in 1971, Serbian students were beaten up during an escalation of the Albanian nationalism; a recurrence of the incident took place on the 2nd of April 1981.

Albanians burned down the forest adjacent to the house belonging to Dusan Bijelic from the village of Gornji Ratis. He was set upon at home when Albanians broke down the doors and smashed in the windows and took away the chickens the bee-hives and all the money that was in the house.

Milan Vlahovic and Batric Perovic, from the village of Pozar, fared in the same way; their children were beaten up inside the house and the haystacks were set on fire.

Hundreds more examples could be given. Bratimir Toskovic of Pristina had a "Molotov Cocktail" twice thrown in over his balcony and through the window of his home.

In the village of Dolac, near Klinja, the Babic brothers were first stabbed with knives, then, as they were returning from the fields, some Albanians ambushed them. First they dug a spade into Bogosav Babic's ribs and split open his skull with an ax; his

brother, Bozidar, was killed on the spot and the third brother Bogoljub, although wounded, managed to escape into the village. Seventy wounds were counted on his body. Despite the injuries which Bogosav sustained, he survived. Sometime later Bogoljub too was killed. The Babic brothers have been the prize-winner in agriculture in Kosovo so the Albanians hacked down their vine-yards and orchards, destroying them completely. The one remaining brother Bogosav Babic is still being subjected to attacks and his house was raided by Albanian militia-men as well.

A 15-year-old girl from the Rajic family was raped, according to the testimony of Bogosav Babic. In Dolac and its neighbourhood alone, 15 Serbian girls were raped by Albanians in the course of 8 months.

In a nearby village, in broad daylight, from their open gate, Albanians shot Milan Petrovic, a high-school pupil as he was returning from school. He was wounded in the hip, but as the bullet was of the "Dum-Dum" type, Milan remained permanently crippled in both legs. In Klina, a 70-year-old woman was raped. The press did not reveal her name in order to protect the family's honour.

On the 1st May 1985 Djordje Martinovic, aged 50, was impaled in his own field, just outside the village of Gnjilane. The Albanians first stunned him drove a wedge through his anus and then pushed a beer bottle up through the colon to the stomach and rib-cage. This is reminiscent of the punishment meted out to the Serbs by the Turks in earlier times. Djordje Martinovic survived but the attackers have not been brought to justice.

The daughter of Milosav Lazic of Batusa village near Pristina, was raped. This 14-year-old girl was dragged away in broad daylight by Albanians in front of the school in Donje Dobrevce village.

The 7-year-old daughter of M. Rancic, originally from the Batusa village, was raped. The family was living in great poverty in Pristina, next to the hospital, in a toolshed which was left there after completion of the building. The girl described her most frightful ordeal on television but the public soon forgot about it under the onslaught of new assaults and rapes which followed within the next days.

In the village of Palez, near Vitina, 14 Serbian girls from 11 Serbian families were raped by Albanians in one year.

In PEC, in 1983, Albanians set fire to the studio of the artist Radoslav Miketic.

At the end of June 1986, the whole Serbian village of Batusa fled from the village to seek refuge in front of the unabated terror. Batusa had been a Serbian village for centuries. Among the refugees were children, old people and the dying. Serbian families from other villages joined them. Their attempt to save their lives was thwarted by the local Militia who pillaged the belongings which the refugees were carrying, and beat them up. The refugees were told that they could move away, but only one by one. They were not allowed to leave in groups as that would have constituted a political provocation.

The persecution of our people and our church continues. In August 1988 Mother Tatiana, the Abbess of the 14th century monastery of Gracanica was twice attacked and assaulted.

We must emphasise that the Serbian and other non-Albanian population in the Kosovo and Metohija regions are not protected by law. Albanians committing crimes

against them have not been prosecuted nor punished. We, Bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church, will condemn any misdeeds by the Serbs against the Albanians, should they happen. At the same time we do appeal to the civilised world to show more understanding for the real suffering of our people and to show concern for their endangered church and tradition in Kosovo and Metohija.

Serbian Orthodox Bishops:

Dr. Firmilijan: Diocese of Midwestern America.

Laurentije: Diocese of Western Europe.

Hristofor: Diocese of Eastern America.

Georgije: Diocese of Canada.

Longin: Diocese of Australia and New Zealand.

TRIBUTE TO THE AGIA ANNA PHILOPTOCHOS OF ANNAPOLIS

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding women's organization that I have the privilege to represent. The Agia Anna Philoptochos of Annapolis, serving the community of the Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church, has devoted its time and energy to generating love and fellowship since its first meeting on July 25, 1938. During its 50th year we honor this group and the fine work it has accomplished.

The society, the only formal Greek Orthodox women's organization, in Annapolis at the time, planned activities such as short plays, poetry recitations, fundraisers, raffles, and bingo parties. An afternoon Greek school for the children was later initiated.

Philoptochos played an important role during World War II, sending clothing to Greece for the war orphans as well as volunteering their services to the American Red Cross. The women also sewed Red Cross flags in 1950.

Following the opening of the church in 1949, the society's involvement in philanthropy and the community grew. Luncheons, annual projects, and fashion shows played an integral part in raising money for orphans and sponsoring foster children. Philoptochos contributed to Anne Arundel General Hospital and the welfare department, preparing Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets for the needy neighbors.

In addition to visiting the sick and aged, Philoptochos runs an annual "Yassou Yianni" festival, which has become a well-known community event.

The Agia Anna chapter of Philoptochos has demonstrated the true spirit of giving since its founding. I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to the society and am sure they will continue to serve the community in such a productive manner.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. STEWART F. ALEXANDER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and affection that I rise to salute Dr. Stewart F. Alexander, a man whose life demonstrates the powerful impact for good that one man can make on family, friends, and community.

Like his father Samuel, Stewart Alexander has extended the art of medicine to improve the physical, financial and social health of his community. Although he was offered positions at several prestigious medical centers, he chose to remain in Park Ridge, NJ, where he established a practice of internal medicine, while also serving as a leader on boards of medical societies, hospitals, banks, and community groups.

Since his early days in medicine at Dartmouth College, Dr. Alexander has been first and foremost a researcher. He used these skills in the military during World War II, working on the use of certain gasses for the treatment of cancer. Just this year, Dr. Alexander was awarded a certificate of appreciation from the Army Surgeon General, a late but well-deserved recognition of the fact that he might fittingly be called "the Father of Chemotherapy."

But the Surgeon General's award was certainly not the first for this gentle scholar, scientist, and extraordinary human being. Dr. Stewart Alexander has been honored by Rotary International and the American College of Physicians. He has been called trusted physician by Gen. George Patton and friend by President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

This one evening of tribute cannot do justice to a lifetime of distinguished service and valuable contribution to science, medicine, and community. It is an honor to add my voice to the many that will pay tribute, and I consider it a unique privilege to call both Stewart and Bernice my friends.

RADON RISKS UNDERESTIMATED

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to focus the attention of my colleagues on one of the key environmental problems that affects 1 out of every 3 homes in our country. Indoor radon pollution causes 20,000 lung cancer deaths per year and, recently, the U.S. Surgeon General issued a statement urging the public to have their homes tested for radon.

I was pleased to have played a role in the recent passage of H.R. 2837, legislation to provide up to \$30 million in grants to the States to set up radon programs. In addition, the legislation directs a study of radon in

schools and child care facilities and, generally, takes a big step forward in the effort to reduce dangerous radon levels in our homes.

I would like to highlight one particular aspect of H.R. 2837 which deals with one of the important concerns that have been raised about EPA's activities on radon. The EPA has issued a guideline action level at which homeowners are advised to take steps to reduce radon. The trouble with this action level, which has been set at 4 picocuries per liter, is that even that level poses a high risk to residents. The 4 picocurie level still produces a risk of between 1 in 20 and 1 in 100 of developing lung cancer. It is equivalent to getting 200 chest x rays per year or smoking half a pack of cigarettes per day. That is too high to provide the public with an adequate margin of safety.

Last year, I introduced legislation, H.R. 3110, which directs the EPA to set a national standard on radon that would be based on health. I am pleased that H.R. 2837, recently approved by Congress, addresses—in part—the concerns on the radon action level. H.R. 2837 sets a national goal of reaching background levels of radon and directs the EPA to revise their guidebook to reflect the danger of higher levels of radon. I hope my colleagues will join me in urging the President to sign this important legislation.

I would like to share with my colleagues a recent op-ed on the radon standard written by Dan W. Reicher with the Natural Resources Defense Council, as well as the transcript of an interview I gave to the Camden County Board of Realtors on this particular subject. The articles are as follows:

THE EPA'S "SAFE" LEVEL ON RADON IS MUCH TOO HIGH

(By Dan W. Reicher)

The good news is that the surgeon general and the Environmental Protection Agency have sounded the alarm on radon in our homes. The bad news is that thousands of Americans will still contract lung cancer each year from this radioactive gas even if all homes are cleaned up to the level EPA recommends.

EPA has established an "action level" for naturally occurring radon of four picocuries (a measure of radioactivity) per liter of indoor air.

Only where a house tests above this level does the agency encourage a homeowner to take steps to reduce radon exposure. But breathing indoor air contaminated to four picocuries still produces a risk of between one in 100 and one in 20 of developing lung cancer over a lifetime of exposure. This is equivalent to the risk from smoking half a pack of cigarettes per day or getting about 200 chest X-rays per year. This is a risk level thousands of times higher than what EPA has traditionally allowed when setting standards for other cancer-causing substances in air and water.

While EPA always notes that four picocuries is not a safe level of exposure to radon, the tragedy is that many members of the homebuilding, insurance and real estate industries, as well as the media, are treating four picocuries as a magic number.

Thus a major insurance company recently told its customers that they "need do nothing" if their homes tested below four picocuries. In fact, the best scientific evidence shows that no level of radon exposure is safe.

If radon levels in every home in the country above four picocuries were reduced to this level, approximately 8,000 people would still die annually from lung cancer caused by radon. This is a great improvement over the 20,000 deaths EPA estimates are now caused by indoor radon each year, but even at the four picocurie level radon would still be the second largest cause of lung cancer after smoking.

We can do much better. If radon levels were reduced to the average national indoor background level of one to two picocuries, thousands of additional lung cancer deaths per year could be avoided. And if levels were reduced to the average outdoor level of 0.2 picocuries, we could come close to eliminating this cause of lung cancer.

In light of the significant number of lung cancer deaths which could be avoided if homes were cleaned up to background level, why has EPA set four picocuries as the national action level?

The agency has cited various reasons. One is that it wants to focus attention on the more contaminated homes. But we ought to be able to underscore the urgency of cleaning up these homes without misleading people into thinking that houses with lower radon levels are safe.

Second, EPA has said that it isn't sure that testing and cleanup technology are adequate to deal with low radon levels. But EPA's own research shows that many homes can be tested and cleaned up to well below four picocuries. A strict standard would put pressure on radon researchers and the homebuilding industry to develop further control measures for houses where lower levels cannot yet be achieved.

Third, EPA raises concerns about the costs of cleaning up homes with lower radon levels. But the responsible way to deal with the large cleanup bill is not to mislead people into thinking they are safe, but rather to develop creative funding mechanisms and incentives. Perhaps a small tax on real estate transactions could be levied to create a radon "superfund." Health insurers might also give a discount to homeowners to decontaminate their houses.

There may be a more sinister motive behind the four picocurie standard. A decade ago, Congress passed a law aimed, in part, at reducing radon in homes built on or with materials made from uranium mining wastes. In 1983, the Reagan administration's Office of Management and Budget pressured EPA to set a weak radon standard for these homes in order to hold down federal cleanup costs. To set a more protective standard for naturally occurring radon would call into question the adequacy of the uranium mining waste cleanup program.

Congress is now considering legislation dealing with the radon problem. EPA should be directed to set an action level that better reflects the serious health risks posed by this contaminant. Congress must also figure out how financially strapped homeowners—and renters who must rely on their landlords for action—will clean up their houses. These and other issues must be addressed swiftly in order to prevent needless deaths of thousands of Americans every year.

(Dan W. Reicher is a senior project attorney in the Washington office of the Natural Resources Defense Council, a national environmental organization.)

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENTARY: CONGRESSMAN FLORIO COMMENTS ON RADON

(Note: This month we are pleased to introduce "Congressional Commentary—A Conversation with Congressman James Florio", a column which will be run quarterly in the Camden County Realtor. In Congressional Commentary, Federal District Coordinator Glenn Seelhorst and newsletter editor Linda Mottin will discuss with Congressman Florio various issues that impact the real estate industry. In this first commentary column, our discussion centered on the radon problem and proposed radon legislation.)

Q: With the radon issue gaining consumer attention more and more throughout the country, what do you feel Congress will do in 1988 to find a solution to the problem?

Congressman Florio: Legislation is being proposed to address the issue in two areas. First, in a piece of legislation in which I am involved, Congress will seek to direct the EPA to define real standards for safe levels of exposure to radon. At the present time, we are being told that the recommended "safe level" of 4 picocuries is equivalent to the radiation exposure of 200 chest x-rays in the space of one year. This seems to be an extremely high level to be considered safe. In this first area of legislation, EPA will be directed to undertake scientific research to determine what really is a realistically "safe" level of exposure to radon.

In a second area to be addressed by legislation, Congress will establish a means of providing financial assistance to the states to inventory and address the radon problem through education programming, radon remediation procedures and outreach programs at the local level to help people better recognize and understand the problem.

Q: Is there opposition in the House to a Federal radon bill?

Congressman Florio: No. There is bipartisan support of such legislation because of the growing awareness that this is a national problem. Radon has been defined as the second most dominant cause of cancer, second only to cigarette smoking. It is a naturally caused problem that affects all states in varying degrees. Members of Congress feel that this newly recognized area of concern deserves the same degree of scientific fact finding that is being given to other environmental areas.

Q: When do you feel a comprehensive Federal radon policy may be on the books?

Congressman Florio: I believe this session of Congress will pass legislation to direct the EPA to start the process of determining the appropriate standards for safety. EPA has not been as aggressive in this area yet as we might hope, but with pressure from the public sector and industries such as yours, I think we will be able to see action on this issue.

Q: There is concern on the part of Realtors that a Federal radon bill will not be able to adequately address the problem of radon because of the widely varying degree of contamination throughout the country. What is your feeling on this?

Congressman Florio: What my bill does is to set a minimum standard. With appropriate research we should be able to determine a realistic and accurate safe exposure level and this would be the minimum standard for the entire country.

Q: Do you believe that the EPA will conduct adequate research to address the issue of what that minimum standard should be?

Congressman Florio: Yes, I do. The EPA has a tradition of relying on the national Center for Disease Control for research of this type. This is an academically efficient operation. We are talking real science here, not political science.

STATUS OF EPA EFFORTS TO CONTROL AIR TOXICS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my introduction today of an Environmental Protection Agency's draft air toxics bill, I want to provide my colleagues with an April 1, 1988, update of EPA's present efforts to assess and regulate particular air toxics. The report follows:

STATUS REPORT ON EPA'S AIR TOXICS ASSESSMENT AND REGULATORY PROGRAM

ACETALDEHYDE

Acetaldehyde is used to make other organic chemicals, and it is also produced during combustion and in the photochemical reaction process. Based on the presence of some evidence of cancer in workers and animals, evidence of mutagenic proportions, and the finding that acetaldehyde is also a strong respiratory irritant, a comprehensive Health Assessment Document (HAD) has been completed. The project is now entering the decision briefing cycle. A decision on the need for Federal regulation is scheduled for the third calendar quarter of 1988.

ACROLEIN

Acrolein is used to make other organic chemicals, and it is also produced during combustion and in the photochemical reaction process. Acrolein is mutagenic in some test systems and is a strong respiratory irritant. An external review draft HAD has been completed. A regulatory decision is scheduled for the fourth quarter of 1988.

ACRYLONITRILE

Federal evaluation is complete; acrylonitrile (AN) is classified by EPA according to the criteria of the International Agency for Research on Cancer as a probable human carcinogen. Public health risks from cancer are associated with a limited number of industrial facilities. The EPA is conducting a pilot program with State or local agencies where AN sources are located (26 sources in 15 States); whereby, the State and local agencies are evaluating and, if necessary, regulating the sources with EPA providing technical and financial support. A Federal Register announcement of the program was published on June 10, 1985. All State and local AN facilities have been subjected to an engineering inspection and all participating agencies have reached the regulatory decision phase of the project. To date, commitments for further regulation have been made by 9 States involving 20 facilities. Three new air toxic programs have been initiated as a result of the AN project.

AMMONIA

Ammonia is a very large volume chemical used in the production of fertilizers, fibers and plastics, and explosives. A draft Health Assessment Summary has been completed; health effects of concern appear related to short-term acute exposures. The project is in the internal decision briefing cycle. Im-

pacts of pressure relief valve discharges are being studied. A decision on whether to regulate is expected by the end of 1988.

ARSENIC

Arsenic was listed as a hazardous pollutant under section 112 in June 1980 based on the risk of lung cancer. Final regulations on copper smelters and glass plants were published in July 1986. Those regulations were challenged, and that case is presently pending in the D.C. Circuit.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos was listed as a hazardous pollutant under section 112 in 1971 based on the risk of lung cancer and mesothelioma. Regulations on several source categories were promulgated in 1973. Risks could not be estimated owing to the lack of a unit risk number. A revised health document was developed and underwent Science Advisory Board (SAB) review in mid-1984, which prompted a review of existing asbestos national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). A quantitative risk assessment was performed on the asbestos sources affected by the current regulation. Proposed changes to the asbestos rules are under consideration.

BENZENE

Benzene was listed as a hazardous pollutant under section 112 in June 1977 based on the risk of leukemia. Regulations on four source categories in the chemical and petroleum refining industry were proposed in 1980 and 1981. In June 1984, EPA promulgated regulations for benzene fugitive emissions, proposed regulations for coke oven by-product recovery plants, and withdrew three earlier proposals on maleic anhydride manufacture, ethylbenzene/styrene manufacture and benzene storage. Challenges to the regulations were filed in the D.C. Circuit. Following the D.C. Circuit opinion on the vinyl chloride rulemaking, the Agency has sought a voluntary remand of the final actions. The final coke oven by-product plant rule is also being reviewed in light of the Court's decision. The D.C. Circuit ruled December 9 that EPA must propose any revisions within 6 months and promulgate within 12 months.

In August 1984, an analysis of regulatory strategies for reducing the public health risks due to benzene and gasoline vapors from gasoline marketing was published for public comment. On August 19, 1987, the EPA issued proposed regulatory requirements to control refueling emissions with onboard controls and to limit the volatility of commercial gasoline.

BERYLLIUM

Beryllium was listed as a hazardous pollutant under section 112 in 1971 because of berylliosis (a type of non-cancerous lung disease). Regulations were promulgated to achieve a safe ambient air exposure level of 0.01 ug/m³ for two facilities and established a 10 gram/day emission rate for all other sources. Beryllium is under reassessment because of new evidence of possible carcinogenicity. Further review of emission sources was initiated in late 1984 to determine whether additional source control is possible. The carcinogenicity potential is being re-evaluated; an updated HAD was reviewed by the SAB and a final HAD was completed in November 1987. Additional regulatory analysis may be introduced in the fourth quarter of 1988.

BUTADIENE

1,3-Butadiene is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen. A Federal Reg-

ister notice announcing EPA's Intent to List butadiene under section 112 was published on October 10, 1985 (50 FR 41466).

Screening studies (called Phase I analyses) to determine whether to pursue development of NESHAP for five source categories are complete (see Table 1). At the completion of Phase I, a decision is made to proceed with NESHAP development if a source category is judged to present a significant risk to public health and reasonable controls can be applied to reduce this risk.

One approach we are pursuing to speed up the development of NESHAP is called the hazardous organic NESHAP that would cover all eight of the organic chemicals (including butadiene) for which we have published Intent to List decisions. The hazardous organic NESHAP project covers two emissions points (process vents and fugitives) that we have studied in depth in setting new source performance standards (NSPS) for the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry. We hope this approach will allow us to propose NESHAP in 1988 that will have broad coverage in terms of the pollutants considered (8 organics) and the source categories addressed (currently 13). This schedule is dependent on the changes necessitated by the vinyl chloride opinion. There are other source categories which would not currently be covered by the hazardous organic NESHAP, and these will be dealt with separately on a longer schedule.

CADMIUM

Cadmium is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen. Noncarcinogenic adverse health effects can occur, but not at concentrations either expected or measured in the ambient air. A Federal Register notice proposing EPA's Intent to List cadmium under section 112 was published on October 16, 1985 (50 FR 42000). A public hearing was held on December 16, 1985. Phase I studies for several source categories are complete. Assessment of several multi-pollutant categories (e.g., municipal waste combustors (MWC), sewage sludge incinerators (SSI), non-ferrous smelters) that emit cadmium have been completed. Regulations development is underway for MWC and SSI. The multipollutant analysis of non-ferrous smelters suggests that arsenic and cadmium are the principal constituents of concern but that direct inhalation risks are not significantly different from previous risk analyses. The potential for indirect exposure has not been evaluated.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Carbon tetrachloride is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen. Public health risks are associated with exposure near certain facilities as well as with exposure to low-level concentrations worldwide that appear to be increasing due to the accumulation of carbon tetrachloride in the atmosphere. A notice announcing EPA's Intent to List carbon tetrachloride under section 112 was published on August 13, 1985 (50 FR 32621). Phase I studies are complete for several source categories (Table 1); carbon tetrachloride sources are also being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHAP (see butadiene discussion).

CHLORINATED BENZENES

The HAD was completed in January 1985. Of the chlorinated benzenes, hexachlorobenzene appears to present the greatest potential for adverse health effects. However, exposure from air emissions appears to be

small and adverse health effects are not to be expected to occur. On this basis, a Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent Not to Regulate chlorinated benzenes was published on August 13, 1985 (50 FR 32628). Additional information became available in January 1987 showing carcinogenicity in animals resulting from exposure to para-dichlorobenzene (DCB). On the basis of new data, a reevaluation of the prior decision related to DCB is currently underway. A regulatory decision will be published only if the reanalysis changes our original decision published in 1985.

CHLORINE/HYDROGEN CHLORIDE

Chlorine and hydrogen chloride (HCl) are used to make chlorinated compounds and are produced during combustion of certain materials. Based on the high production volume and the highly acute toxic properties of chlorine/HCl, a comprehensive HAD was commissioned. It is scheduled to be completed shortly, with a regulatory decision anticipated in the fourth quarter of 1988.

CHLOROFORM

Chloroform is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent to List chloroform under section 112 was published on September 27, 1985 (50 FR 39626). Phase I studies are underway (see Table 1) and certain chloroform sources are also being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHAP (see butadiene discussion).

CHLOROPRENE

The Health Assessment Summary was completed in January 1985. There is no sound evidence at this time of adverse health effects resulting from exposure to ambient concentrations. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent Not to Regulate chloroprene was published on September 27, 1985 (50 FR 39632).

CHROMIUM

Hexavalent chromium is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen; however, substantial questions remain as to whether other species of chromium are carcinogenic. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent to List either total or hexavalent chromium was published on June 10, 1985 (50 FR 24317). Phase I studies for 11 source categories are complete and regulatory development is proceeding for three source categories of hexavalent chromium: chromium electroplating, comfort cooling towers, and industrial cooling towers. The comfort cooling tower rule has recently cleared OMB and is scheduled for proposal in early 1988 under authority of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Decisions on the other 9 categories depend on the outcome of the issue on whether to list total chromium or hexavalent only. Research is underway and scheduled for completion in late 1988 that should help answer the question of whether total chromium should be considered carcinogenic.

COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

Coke oven emissions were listed as a hazardous air pollutant under section 112 on September 18, 1984. Emission standards were proposed on April 23, 1987 and a public hearing was held on October 29, 1987. The schedule for promulgation is dependent on the changes necessitated by the vinyl chloride opinion.

COPPER

A Health Assessment Summary was completed in December 1986. Copper is indirect-

ly regulated under the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter; there is no evidence at this time that adverse health effects occur at copper concentrations lower than the NAAQS for particulate matter. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to undertake a regulatory program directed specifically at copper was published on February 23, 1987 (52 FR 5496).

DIBENZOFURANS

Dibenzofurans are structurally very similar to dioxins and are emitted from the same sources. However, their health effects are not as well tested as dioxins, although they are believed to produce similar adverse effects including teratogenesis and immunotoxicity. Dibenzofurans are generally being included in regulatory decision plans for dioxin. A draft health assessment document has been reviewed by the SAB; their comments were received on March 10, 1987. The SAB comments have been incorporated into a second draft scheduled for SAB review in early 1988. A decision on whether to regulate dibenzofurans will be combined with the current evaluation of dioxins scheduled for decision in 1988.

DIOXIN

The dioxin HAD was completed and reviewed by the SAB in 1985. The EPA is presently reevaluating the toxicity, epidemiology, carcinogenicity, and transport and fate of dioxin compounds. Release and SAB review of the Agency's findings are planned during 1988.

A major EPA study to determine the sources and risks resulting from exposure to dioxin through all pathways (National Dioxin Study) has been completed and has been reviewed by the SAB. A summary report to Congress was released September 24, 1987.

A decision on the class of dioxins and dibenzofurans as toxic air pollutants is no longer anticipated in 1988 due to the delays in the release of the dioxin update.

EPICHLOROHYDRIN

There is some evidence that epichlorohydrin produces cancer in test animals, but the evidence is much weaker than that for other carcinogenic chemicals. Also, there are only a limited number of sources and estimated cancer risks are very small. On this basis, a Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent Not to Regulate epichlorohydrin under the Clean Air Act was published June 11, 1985 (50 FR 24575). In response to public comments on that notice EPA initiated a detailed study of the non-cancer health risks associated with exposure to air emissions of epichlorohydrin. The results of this analysis are expected to be published in the third calendar quarter of 1988.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE

Ethylene dichloride (EDC) is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent to List ethylene dichloride under section 112 was published on October 16, 1985 (50 FR 41994). Phase I studies are complete; EDC sources are also being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHAP (see butadiene discussion).

ETHYLENE OXIDE

Ethylene oxide is classified by EPA as a probable human carcinogen. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent to List ethylene oxide under section 112 was published on October 2, 1985 (50 FR 40286). Phase I studies for all source categories are complete (see Table 1). Ethylene oxide pro-

duction sources are being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHAP (see butadiene discussion). The NESHAP regulations are also under development for commercial sterilizers.

FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is widely used to produce other chemicals and products. Its largest use is in the manufacture of plastics and wood glues. It is also a product of combustion and is produced in the photochemical reaction process. A final risk assessment was completed in April 1987. There is evidence of nasal cancer in animals, and it is mutagenic in various test systems. The majority of ambient formaldehyde levels are attributed to photochemical transformation of volatile organic compounds in the ambient air. A task force has been established to coordinate Agency activities to address the photochemical production of formaldehyde.

FREON 113

Health assessment evaluation and SAB review are complete. There is no evidence of adverse health effects (except those associated with the depletion of stratospheric ozone) resulting from exposure to ambient concentrations of Freon 113. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to regulate Freon 113 was published June 10, 1985 (50 FR 24313). Freon 113 is one of the chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) covered by EPA's domestic rule on stratospheric ozone depletion proposed on December 14, 1987. These rules call, among other things, for a freeze on consumption of various CFC's at 1986 levels and a reduction of CFC's to 50 percent of 1986 levels by mid-1998. Final regulations are expected to be published by the fourth quarter of FY 88.

HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE

The HAD was completed in November 1984. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's Intent Not to Regulate hexachlorocyclopentadiene was published on October 1, 1985 (50 FR 40154). Currently, three States have initiated programs to further analyze emission sources of HCCPD.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is emitted from geothermal power generation facilities and is a secondary product of many industrial processes. A HAD has been completed, and the decision briefing cycle is underway. A regulatory decision is expected in the fourth calendar quarter of 1988. H₂S is presently regulated under sections 111 and 111(d) as total reduced sulfur from kraft pulp mills.

ISOCYANATES

Isocyanates are used in the manufacture of resins, flexible and rigid foams, pesticides, etc. Isocyanates are known respiratory toxicants and many compounds are sensitizing agents. Draft Health Assessment Summaries for toluene diisocyanate (TDI) and methyl isocyanate (MIC) have been completed. Based upon the highly toxic properties of TDI and MIC, an additional detailed assessment has been initiated. This work will involve analysis of all major isocyanates as well as toluene diamine, a precursor to TDI. This work will be closely coordinated with EPA's analysis of phosgene production facilities as they are frequently colocated with isocyanate production facilities. A decision on the need to regulate isocyanate production facilities is expected in the second calendar quarter of FY 89.

MANGANESE

Health assessment and SAB review are complete. There is no evidence of adverse

health effects resulting from exposure to measured or expected ambient concentrations. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to regulate manganese was published on August 13, 1985 (50 FR 32627).

MERCURY

Mercury was listed as a hazardous pollutant under section 1112 in 1971. National emission standards were promulgated in 1973. A review of the current health information on mercury was completed in May 1984. It indicated no new health information that would suggest a need to revise the current standards. A Federal Register notice describing the review of the NESHAP and promulgating minor procedural changes to the existing regulations was published on March 19, 1987.

METHYL CHLOROFORM

Health assessment and SAB review are complete. There is no evidence of adverse health effects resulting from exposure to ambient concentrations of methyl chloroform. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to regulate methyl chloroform was published on June 10, 1985 (50 FR 24314).

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

The EPA announced in the Federal Register on May 14, 1985, its decision to initiate a priority review of methylene chloride under section 4(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act. As a result, EPA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) on October 17, 1985 (50 FR 42037) announcing EPA's intention to develop a comprehensive strategy for the regulatory investigation of methylene chloride, including possible regulation under the Clean Air Act. Phase I studies for a number of source categories (see Table 1) either have been completed or are nearing completion. Sources of methylene chloride are being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHAP (see butadiene discussion). Regulations for solvent degreasing operations are also being developed by an interagency Integrated Solvents Work Group. A draft addendum to the HAD has been prepared and was reviewed by the SAB in August 1987.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Methyl methacrylate is used in the production of polymeric acrylate plastics. A draft Health Assessment Summary and preliminary source assessment has been prepared. There is equivocal evidence of carcinogenicity for methyl methacrylate but sufficient evidence for other similar acrylates. Consequently, methyl methacrylate and other acrylates will be considered for further assessment in the context of a multipollutant source category analysis. The Office of Toxic Substances is also gathering additional data on acrylates.

MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTOR EMISSIONS

The Agency has undertaken and is implementing a comprehensive strategy to evaluate, and regulate as warranted, risks associated with human exposure to atmospheric emissions from existing and projected municipal waste combustors (MWC). The strategy included:

A multi-pollutant (toxic metals, dioxins, dibenzofurans, other organics, and acid gases) assessment of exposure and potential public health risks;

The development of a comprehensive report describing the lowest emission levels of the above compounds that have been achieved in practice, how those levels were

achieved, and available techniques for monitoring those levels;

Options for regulatory development; and Short- and long-term research needs.

The Municipal Waste Combustion Study, composed of eight volumes and a summary report to Congress was released in July 1987. On July 7, 1987, the Agency announced its intent to regulate MWC emissions under Sections 111 and 111(d) of the Clean Air Act and issued BACT guidance for use by States in permitting new MWC. A proposed standard under Sections 111 and 111(d) is scheduled for the last calendar quarter in 1989 and the final rule published in the last calendar quarter of 1990.

NAPHTHALENE

Naphthalene is a volatile solid produced in high volume and used primarily in the production of other chemicals. A draft Health Assessment Summary has been completed. The health data base for naphthalene is insufficient to determine its carcinogenic potential following inhalation exposure. Although exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene has been associated with local and systemic noncancer health effects in animals and man, the available health and exposure data indicate that present emissions of naphthalene do not pose a non-cancer health threat. Publication of a decision on naphthalene is anticipated in the second calendar quarter of 1988.

NICKEL

An interim health document has been completed and reviewed by the SAB. Two nickel compounds clearly are carcinogenic but they do not exist in sufficient quantity in the ambient air to pose significant public health risks. Substantial questions remain concerning the potential for adverse effects to result from exposure to other specific nickel compounds. Major new health research initiatives also have been undertaken by EPA to evaluate other major species. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to regulate the two nickel compounds was published on September 25, 1986 (51 FR 34135). Epidemiological data are being evaluated. Decisions on other nickel compounds are expected in the second quarter of 1990.

PERCHLOROETHYLENE

The HAD completed SAB review in January 1985. It reviewed health evidence that was weak and controversial. However, in August 1985, the NTP released a new positive cancer study and an addendum to the HAD specific to this study was reviewed by the SAB in May 1986. The addendum concluded that perc was a Group B2 (a probable human carcinogen). The SAB, however, concluded in its recommendations to the Agency on January 27, 1987, that perchloroethylene should be classified as a Group C carcinogen (possible human carcinogen). The EPA has responded to the SAB's recommendations. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's intent to list perchloroethylene under section 112 was published on December 26, 1985 (50 FR 52880). Phase I studies for a number of source categories are complete (see Table 1). Perchloroethylene sources are being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHAP (see butadiene discussion). Regulations for solvent degreasing and dry cleaning operations are also being developed by an interagency integrated Solvents Work Group.

PHENOL

Phenol is used to manufacture other organic chemicals and products. A Health

Summary was completed in early 1986. A Federal Register notice announcing that the health data base for phenol is insufficient to warrant regulation as a specific pollutant under the Act was published on June 23, 1986 (51 FR 22854).

PHOSGENE

Phosgene is used in the manufacture of other organic chemicals and plastics. Phosgene is a known respiratory poison, with pulmonary edema occurring at relatively low concentrations. A draft HAD has been completed. A decision on the need for SAB review will be made following additional work on short-term health effects. A dose-response model is under development for noncancer risk assessment for this chemical. A regulatory decision is scheduled in the second calendar quarter of 1989.

POLYCYCLIC ORGANIC MATTER (POM)

A Federal Register notice was published August 8, 1984 (49 FR 31680), announcing EPA's decision not to regulate POM as a class of compounds under the Clean Air Act. Specific source categories whose emissions contain POM, such as coke ovens, automobiles, wood stoves, and diesel vehicles, are being considered for regulation (see Coke Oven Emissions) under various provisions of the CAA. Litigation on this decision was settled, with EPA stipulating to take specific actions on an NSPS for wood stoves and on municipal waste combustors (see above). The wood stove NSPS was proposed January 31, 1987 and promulgated February 26, 1988.

PROPYLENE OXIDE

Propylene oxide is primarily used in the production of polyurethane foams and antifreeze solutions. A draft Health Assessment Summary has been prepared. There is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals, but the risks to the public due to ambient exposures appear to be relatively low. A decision on the need to regulate is anticipated in the third quarter of 1988.

RADIONUCLIDES

Radionuclides were listed as a hazardous air pollutant in December 1979. In February 1985, final regulations for elemental phosphorous plants, Department of Energy (DOE) facilities, and facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and non-DOE facilities were promulgated. Final regulations for underground mines and uranium mill tailings were issued April 17, 1985 and September 24, 1986, respectively. In response to litigation on these regulations, EPA requested a remand to ensure consistency with the vinyl chloride decision. Under the terms of the remand, EPA must propose any revisions in June 1988 and promulgate in December 1988.

STYRENE

Styrene is primarily used in the manufacture of plastics, synthetic rubbers and latexes. A draft Health Assessment Summary and preliminary source assessment have been prepared. There is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity and public exposure to warrant further assessment. Consequently, styrene will be considered for further assessment in the context of a multipollutant source category analysis.

TOLUENE

A Federal Register notice was published June 6, 1984 (49 FR 22195) announcing EPA's decision not to regulate toluene as a specified air pollutant because of lack of evidence that adverse health effects result

from exposure to measured or expected ambient concentrations.

TRICHLOROETHYLENE

The health evidence is sufficient to classify trichloroethylene as a probable human carcinogen. An addendum to the HAD has been drafted and was reviewed by the SAB in August 1987. A closure letter from the SAB is under development. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's intent to list trichloroethylene was published on December 23, 1985 (50 FR 52422). Phase I studies for a number of source categories are complete (see Table 1). Trichloroethylene sources are being considered for regulation under the hazardous organic NESHP (see butadiene discussion). Regulations for solvent degreasing operations are also being developed by an interagency Integrated Solvents Work Group.

VINYLDENE CHLORIDE

The HAD completed SAB review in January 1985. The health evidence is weak and controversial. Numerous animal cancer studies have been conducted with negative results; one study is positive. The EPA has concluded that there is insufficient evidence to classify vinylidene chloride as a carcinogen, and acute toxicity only occurs at concentrations far greater than expected in the ambient air. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to regulate vinylidene chloride was published on August 13, 1985 (50 FR 32632).

VINYL CHLORIDE

Vinyl chloride (VC) was listed as a hazardous pollutant in December 1975. Emission standards were promulgated in October 1976 for ethylene dichloride/VC monomer plants and polyvinyl chloride production. The health basis and existing standards have completed review by EPA; no information was found indicating a need to revise existing standards. On January 8, 1985, EPA withdrew an earlier proposal to tighten the VC standards, based on a finding that further controls were not technologically feasible. This decision was challenged in the D.C. Circuit. An initial three-judge panel of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of EPA. However, the issue was reheard en banc. On July 28, 1987 the Court issued a unanimous decision remanding the stand-

ards to EPA for reconsideration. The EPA is developing its response to the remand.

ZINC AND ZINC OXIDE

A Health Assessment Summary has been completed. The health and exposure situation is similar to manganese and copper. A Federal Register notice announcing EPA's decision not to undertake a regulatory program directed specifically at zinc and zinc oxides was published on August 28, 1987 (52 FR 32597).

TABLE 1.—SCHEDULE FOR PHASE I NESHP STUDIES

Pollutant/source category	Completion date
Chromium—11 source categories	Done.
Carbon tetrachloride:	
CFC production (also covers perc and chloroform)	Done.
Chlorine production	Done.
Chlorinated HC production (also covers four other organics)	Done.
Butadiene:	
Production	Done.
SBR, polybutadiene, and neoprene	Done.
Miscellaneous sources	Done.
Ethylene oxide:	
Production	Done.
Sterilizers—commercial sterilizers	Done.
Ethylene dichloride: Production (also covers four other organics)	Done.
Chloroform: Pulp mills	1988.
Cadmium—copper and lead smelters	Done.
Zinc/Zinc Oxide smelters	Done.
pigments/stabilizers	Done.
refining	Done.
Methylene chloride:	
Pesticide mfg. (also covers four other organics)	Done.
Paint stripping	* 9/88.
Pharmaceutical mfg. (also covers six other organics)	Done.
Aerosols	* 9/88.
Perchloroethylene:	
Degreasing (covers perc and methylene chloride)	Done.
Dry cleaning	Done.
Trichloroethylene:	
POTW's (covers five other organics)	Done.
Solvent use in chemical plants (includes five other organics)	Done.

* Part of Integrated Solvents Work Group activities.

IN HONOR OF THE COLUMBUS JUNIOR LEAGUE

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of attending a candidates forum

sponsored by the Columbus Junior League of Columbus, GA. I have often noted that the mark of a community on the move is the willingness of its citizens to volunteer their time and effort toward making improvements to their community. In that regard, the Columbus Junior League has a history of dedicated women organized to improving the quality of life in Columbus, GA.

The Columbus Junior League is an organization of women committed to improving the community through the effective action and leadership of trained volunteers. Their purpose is exclusively educational and charitable. They are committed to improving the quality of life in Columbus, GA.

They currently have 245 active members. They give in excess of 10,000 hours of volunteer service each year to the community through some 35 community agencies.

They raise money through many different fundraisers. All moneys raised at fundraisers goes back into the community. In the past the junior league has given over \$800,000 to the community.

Through their volunteer efforts, the 245 members of the Columbus Junior League are helping solve the serious problems of child abuse, drug abuse, adolescent pregnancy, and high school dropouts. In addition, through yearly fundraisers, they have been able to provide support to the House of Mercy which provides needed shelter for the homeless in Columbus.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the president of the league, Susan C. Lawhorne, the public affairs chairman, Susan Scarborough, and all the members of the Columbus Junior League for their hours of dedication to improving their city. I encourage them to maintain their efforts at making their community a better place to live for all of its citizens.

